

CRIME PREVENTION

via

RECREATION

FOURTH DIMENSION - Crime Prevention Unit

OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF
Jacksonville, Florida
- July, 1978

50421

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The FOURTH DIMENSION-Crime Prevention Unit of the Office of the Sheriff would like to thank the many individuals and/or agencies, who through their warm reception and excellent cooperation, made the research of this study much easier.

In addition, special mention must be made to the following:

Donald Jacobs, Assistant Executive Director
Boys' Clubs of Greater Jacksonville, Inc.

Office of the Mayor, Criminal Justice Planning
City of Jacksonville

Office of the Sheriff, Planning and Research Unit
City of Jacksonville

Marie Parker, Executive Director
Girls' Clubs of Jacksonville, Inc.

John E. Porter, Jr., Program Supervisor
Youth Services - HRS

Rae Rhodes, Public Relations Specialist
Recreation and Public Affairs Department

Jennifer Zidlicky, Direct Services Supervisor
Single Intake, HRS

NCJRS
SEP 13 1973
ACQU.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. Introduction.....	1
II. Methodology.....	5
III. Findings.....	7
A. Laurence F. Lee Memorial Boys' Club.....	7
B. Eartha White Memorial Boys' Club.....	12
C. Woodland Acres Branch of the Boys' Club.....	18
D. Spring Park Girls' Club.....	23
E. Brentwood Girls' Club.....	28
IV. Executive Summary.....	33
V. Conclusions.....	40
VI. Recommendations.....	42
VII. Appendices.....	43
A. The Total Person.....	43
B. Acceptable Behavior.....	46
C. Profile of the Preadolescent.....	48
D. Profile of an Incarcerated Juvenile Offender.....	51
E. Flow Chart of Juvenile Court System.....	52
F. Profile of an Incarcerated Adult Offender.....	53
G. Flow Chart of Adult Court System.....	54
H. Crime in Jacksonville.....	55
I. Recreation in Jacksonville.....	57
J. Crime Prevention via Recreation.....	65
K. Offense Codes.....	71
L. Analyzation of Jacksonville's Crime Statistics.....	72
M. Classification of Part I and Part II Crimes.....	77
N. Footnotes.....	79
VIII. Supplemental Annex Index.....	81

I. INTRODUCTION

The City of Jacksonville experienced a 28.2% increase in crime incidence from 1971 to 1975. Current projections show that if the trend continues, the city will experience a 53.0% increase in crime during this decade. Although the local criminal justice system has consistently increased its efforts, it has constantly been on the defensive in the fight against rising crime. However, crime incidences during the last three year period (1975-1977) did respectively decrease at an average of 10% annual rate, but revealed a comparable increase in juvenile arrest. Data collected from the Office of the Sheriff in Jacksonville reveals that in 1977, 70.2% of all persons arrested for Part I Crimes were under the age of 24. And, more specifically, juveniles account for almost half of all arrests for serious crimes.

Each of the three major components of the local criminal justice system - police, courts, and corrections - are primarily involved in dealing with the criminal offender and the after-effects of crime commission. The National Advisory Commission on Standards and Goals in its volume on "Community Crime Prevention" points out the necessity of a preventive effort to the reduction of crime:

"The keynote of this report and indeed the entire commission effort is that the greatest potential for reducing the incidence of crime in America lies in activities directed at preventing the occurrence of crime."

Unfortunately, because of the structure of the existing criminal justice system and the need for maximum attention to criminal apprehension, judicial processing, and correctional activities, little time or money has been left over within the three major components of the system for crime prevention. This situation is even further compounded by the fact that, in many cases, traditional attempts at offender rehabilitation are not producing a noticeable impact upon the reduction of crime. In actuality, entrance to the traditional criminal justice system may increase the likelihood that an offender will become a recidivist.

As the crime problem has grown and government efforts have increased in this area, citizens have become less and less involved in the protection of their community and their fellow citizens. At the same time, recognizing the crisis of rising crime, the citizenry has demanded more and more of its strained law enforcement agencies. Community involvement in cooperation with existing resources, is the variable which could put Jacksonville on the offensive in the fight against crime. The commission writes:

"....unless a worried citizenry can translate its indignation into active participation in the search for and implementation of a solution, governments and their criminal justice systems inevitably must fall even further behind in their crime control and rehabilitation efforts."

The community is made up, not just of individual citizens, but of neighborhoods, businesses, families, schools, churches, and many other groups

and institutions. The community, through the provision of services, socialization, and behavioral sanctions has the ability to impact upon what may be the root causes of crime.

Literature suggests that there is a definite correlation between crime and delinquency and such factors as alienation, poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, drug abuse, inadequate recreation, and mental health resources. Services in these areas, although not always recognized as such by the service providers, are crime prevention efforts.

Currently, crime prevention efforts permeate the existing public and private sectors without coordination. Crime prevention programs have demonstrated some success but have remained small in size and impact due to the lack of a coordinated community crime prevention effort. Again, the Commission writes:

"delivery of services is a vital element in crime prevention efforts and the commission feels that successful delivery can be achieved only through the development of a system specifically designed for that purpose."

Along with education, employment, religion and other human services, recreation has also been given equal status in the fight against crime. Recommendations from the Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals on both the National and State levels have concurred that recreation be recognized as an integral part of an intervention strategy aimed at preventing delinquency. Although this study is being conducted for a complete look at recreation in regard to the total person and community, greater emphasis will be placed in the juvenile area due to their rising involvement in criminal activities within the City of Jacksonville and the nation.

The average adult has between 4-5 hours of "leisure" time per day. "Recreation will not solve the important social and economic problem of our time. Recreation is, in fact, trivial compared to the problems of unemployment, bad housing, hunger, disease, racism and war. But we are heading toward a time in this country when recreation will be one of our main occupations. As the work week grows shorter, the leisure week will expand to fill the time. And we will be no better for the lessening of burdensome or of boring work if our leisure is only another burden and bore." 1

Recreation is playing an increasingly meaningful role in responding to human needs. In general, criminal behavior results from a learned experience. Individuals are born into a certain culture and social class, but the behavior and value system which a child displays early in life is that which the family nucleus has provided in the development of the youngster. During the pre-adolescent stages, the child tends to lessen his ties with family and transfer some of their loyalties to the peer group. It is at this stage of life that recreation can play an important part in modifying potential deviant behavior. In crime preventive recreational programs, play and pleasure can be used as bait for encouraging interaction by the preadolescent and jobs and money for the older youngster who has a greater vulnerability toward crime and delinquency.

In March 1977, the Crime Prevention Unit of the Office of Criminal Justice Planning completed a research study on the availability of RECREATIONAL RESOURCES within the City of Jacksonville. Findings of this study were restricted because time allowed only a limited number of agencies to be contacted. Of these agencies (City of Jacksonville Recreation Department, Boy's Club, Girl's Club, Scouts, et cetera), all were concerned about the prevention of delinquency and the crime factors, but only indirectly alluded to crime statistics and basically used socio-economic factors in their planning. Two evaluative programs in the state of Florida which deal with a comprehensive recreational program aimed at delinquency prevention were contacted. These were the East Bradenton Girl's Club, Manatee County and Police Athletic League, Baker County. Project Directors from both programs agree the programs have demonstrated their effectiveness and have proven successful. Part of their validity is based on reduced intake statistics from state agencies.

In a recent survey conducted by the FOURTH DIMENSION - Crime Prevention Unit on Jacksonville's Community Attitudes Toward Juvenile Delinquency, 90.9% of those contacted felt recreational programs were effective in reducing or preventing juvenile delinquency. A generalization from most experts in the field of Recreation and Crime Prevention will agree with the sentiments of Jacksonville residents to the degree that recreation is good or at least not harmful and might be of some value in crime prevention. Studies neither demonstrated in any conclusive fashion that recreation prevented delinquency nor are they able to demonstrate conclusively that recreation is without value in delinquency prevention. Martha M. Eliot, Chief of the U.S. Childrens Bureau, was quoted in "The Omnibus of Fun": 1974 Edition, that "last year some 18 million girls and boys between the ages of 10 and 17 WERE NOT picked up by the police for any crime whatsoever."

At the present time, there has been little or no attempt in Florida, to determine the effectiveness of recreational programs and leisure time activities on delinquency. No attempt has been made to determine if working with delinquency-prone youth on recreational programs can make any significant difference in reducing juvenile delinquency rates. Only the Counties of Manatee and Baker are operating an LEAA funded recreation program aimed at delinquency prevention.

The focus of this study was to obtain measurable guidelines in intervening recreation as a deterrent towards criminal activities. Consideration was given to all ages, sex, racial minorities, economically deprived, emotionally disturbed, handicapped, impaired, et cetera. In order to scan the gamut, "What may be one man's recreation is another man's work", we first defined RECREATION from a Crime Prevention point of view. Although there is no set definition for recreation, it is solely based on individual needs. Most broad definitions will encompass one or all of the following: physical, mental, social, and leisure well-being. Recreation and leisure are not considered to be synonymous. LEISURE implies a temporal dimension - that time free from the more formal and obligatory demands of work (Lundberg et al., 1934:2; Anderson, 1961:33). RECREATION refers to a behavioral dimension engaging in mental or physical activity for its own sake, where moderately uncertain outcome and stakes add value to the activity. In this respect, the FOURTH DIMENSION UNIT arrived at their own low-keyed definition of recreation.

The FOURTH DIMENSION - Crime Prevention Unit of the Sheriff's Office, Police Public Services Division, Jacksonville, Florida, has defined RECREATION as:

"Recreation is your free time set aside from that which is work or chore oriented, to do whatever you want, the way you want to do it. Recreation is individual or individuals, group or non-group, skilled or unskilled, organized or unorganized, developing their own resources in a manner that affords success and satisfaction within conventional settings. Recreation encourages law-abiding behavior and provides an opportunity for self-expression to meet individual needs. Recreation offers pursuit of play and pleasure while the learning process indirectly aids in the modification of what society has labeled 'acceptable behavior'. Recreation is physical, mental, spiritual, and social well-being, but most of all, RECREATION is you."

Most recreation programs, regardless of their definition, are unconsciously involved in crime prevention tactics.

Through the utilization of offense and arrest reports released by the Office of the Sheriff, target areas within Duval County were analyzed. This information also allowed us to research current recreational resources within these criminally active areas, to identify problem areas, assess and evaluate current programs, recommend alternatives, innovate resources, and monitor programs. Results will not happen over night. Continual observation and research in areas of pilot projects will be necessary before a true correlation can be determined to justify whether or not RECREATION does indeed deter criminal activity. This study is a follow-up of the recommendations made from the March 1977 Crime-Recreation Report which suggested a further intensified research of recreation.

"WHAT TO BE IS UP TO ME"

II. METHODOLOGY

The purpose of conducting the study on Crime Prevention via Recreation is to examine and document the effect recreation has as a deterrent to crime within the City of Jacksonville. Although the Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals from both the national and state levels of government have for the past several years recommended recreation as a possible alternative in the fight against criminal activity, there has been no attempt to implement these standards on the state level.

In addition there has been no attempt in Florida, as of this date to determine the effectiveness of recreational programs and leisure time activities on delinquency. No attempt has been made to determine if working with delinquency-prone youth on recreational programs can make any significant difference in reducing juvenile delinquency rates.

The FOURTH DIMENSION-Crime Prevention Unit was established to organize, facilitate and develop a coordinated crime prevention system within the City of Jacksonville. And in part, conduct research and make recommendations in expanding the role of local, public and private agencies in crime prevention efforts. With this in mind, an all out effort to establish "the intervening role of recreation in crime prevention" was initiated.

In the beginning, an intensified research of recreation as it relates to the City of Jacksonville was conducted by gathering data on existing programs and facilities. Types of programming, purpose, participants served, socio-economics of the area, qualifications of staff, use of volunteers, mean of financial support, et cetera, were the focus of concentration. Personal interviews with recreational leaders (public and private), youth leaders, school personnel, neighborhood leaders, police and court personnel, agency heads and business leaders was next in order followed by the analysis of local crime statistics. Categorizing crime statistics by type of crime, age, sex, police reporting area and census tract enabled us to interface crime incidences with recreational programs and arrive at target areas in need of exploration.

After careful consideration, three Boy's Clubs and two Girl's Clubs were selected for evaluation purposes. These organizations are located in high crime areas, professionally staffed, membership oriented, community facilitated and operate year round with flexible hours of operation. The clubs are guidance oriented to meet the needs of those involved and to provide new experiences to help them realize their fullest potential. They work closely with schools, law enforcement bodies and other social agencies, with emphasis on attitude and behavior guidance. These five clubs are located in high delinquency - low income areas. They are structured to guide participants to accept responsibility and strive to develop good citizenship through recreational, educational, and physical activities.

By obtaining membership rosters and reviewing membership applications from the five clubs, we were able to determine when the youngster first

became a member of the organization, his name, age, race, address, socio-economic status, demographics of area of residence and length of residence. With this information we can check prior police and youth services intake records as permitted in accordance with State of Florida Juvenile Code, Chapter 39 Section 12 paragraph 3, titled Juveniles: Judicial Treatment.

The tracking of these individuals will include any recorded criminal involvement up to the present. This will enable us to chart a group monitoring system of arrests prior to membership and any arrests since becoming a member. We will be able to compare groups of members and non-members, who reside under the same socio-economic and demographic conditions during this monitoring period to see what significant difference can be detected. We will also be able to measure any effect the association with such an organization has on the individual member in relationship to criminal apprehension.

Most of the socio-economic data contained in this study, with the exception of crime figures and up-dated population statistics, was extracted from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. Population figures were up-dated on the basis of projections from the Jacksonville Area Planning Board. Crime figures, for the year 1975 through 1977, were supplied by the planning division of the Jacksonville Sheriff's Office.

Duval County is divided into four Police Zones, 304 Police Reporting Areas and 97 Census Tracts.

Results from these areas of evaluation should provide concrete proof as to whether or not these types of recreational programs have any merit in deterring criminal activities among the juvenile population.

III. FINDINGS

A. LAURENCE F. LEE MEMORIAL BOY'S CLUB (Groups D and H)

The Laurence F. Lee Memorial Boy's Club is located in the Springfield section of Jacksonville, at 10th and Liberty Streets. Geographically the club is within the confines of Census Tract 12, Police Zone 3 and Reporting Area 34, which accounts for 21 percent of the clubs' membership. A larger portion (36%) of the members reside within a one mile radius of the club in census tracts 3, 4, 11, 13 and 15 (see Map 1).

In comparing the socio-economic factors of these tracts with the total city, it was revealed these were "target areas" and ranks within the top 24 census tracts in reported Part I offenses, unemployed, high school drop-outs, female head of family and income below poverty level. Compiled up-dated socio-economic and special characteristic data are listed on Tables 1, 2 and 3.

During the period January 1, 1977 through December 31, 1977, the Lee Club had 570 active male members of which 65% were black and 32 (5.6%) had previous delinquent records. From this group of previous delinquents, 5 (15.6%) committed another delinquent act while a member of the club. In addition, 47 (8.2%) were adjudicated new delinquents and 491 (86.1%) of the membership were non-delinquents.

Members vs. Non-Members (1976)

From the sample of 258 members of the Lee Club and 312 non-members who resided in the same area during 1976, it was found that 8 (3%) of the members were adjudicated delinquent (4 were multiple offenders and 4 were new delinquents). Of the non-members, 14 (4.5%) were adjudicated delinquent.

In January, 1977, the non-member group became members of the Lee Club and of the previous delinquents, only 2 were arrested again. However, 22 (7.1%) became adjudicated as delinquents.

Group Progression (January 1, 1976 through December 31, 1977)

Of the 258 members in 1976, 14 (5.4%) were adjudicated delinquent prior to club membership. During the first year, 4 (28.6%) of the previous delinquents committed another delinquent act and in the second year only 1 was adjudicated a third time.

In the membership year 1976, 4 (1.5%) were adjudicated new delinquents of which only one was a 1977 repeater. In the membership year 1977, 25 (9.7%) of the members having no prior records were adjudicated delinquents and 3 (1.2%) were multiple offenders.

Summary

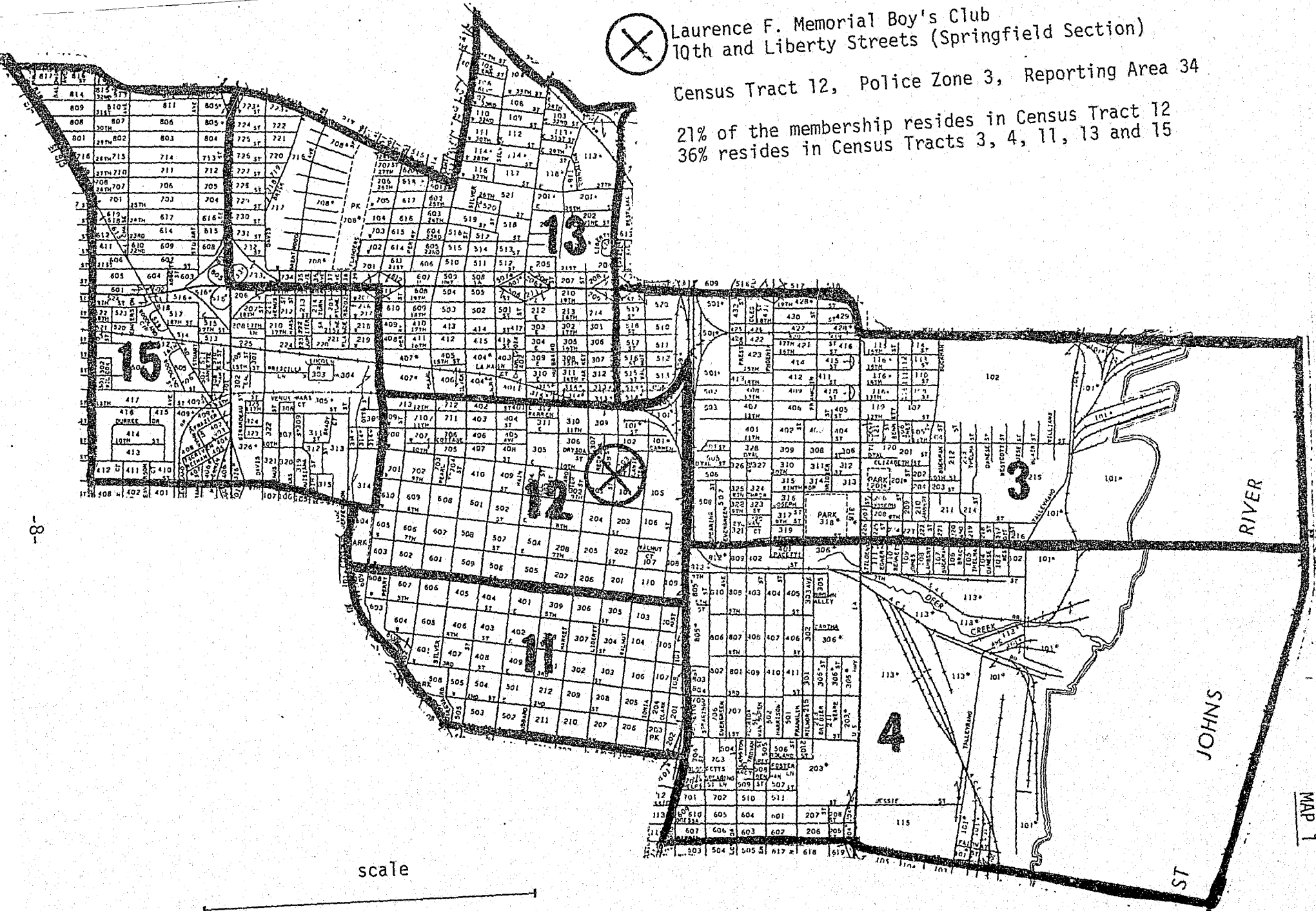
We can summarize that more non-delinquents 491 (86.1%) than delinquents are members of the Lee Club. Of the thirty-two who were previously adjudicated first time delinquents (excluding the 4 who were first offenders in 1977) only 5 (15.6%) were multiple offenders. Also, from the 1976 sample, non-members 14 (4.5%) from the Lee Club area were adjudicated delinquents more often than members 8 (3%).



Laurence F. Memorial Boy's Club
10th and Liberty Streets (Springfield Section)

Census Tract 12, Police Zone 3, Reporting Area 34

21% of the membership resides in Census Tract 12
36% resides in Census Tracts 3, 4, 11, 13 and 15



scale
(1 mile)

TABLE 1

Population-Race-Sex
Composition

Population	Census Tracts						SMSA
	3	4	11	12	13	15	
1970	4215	5270	3621	4234	5794	8418	528,865
1975 *	3548	4493	3080	3638	5356	6990	577,900
Whites							
1970	3976	314	3370	4146	4071	52	407,695
1975 *	3346	252	2868	3562	3765	42	445,661
%	94.3%	5.6%	93.1%	97.9%	70.3%	.6%	77.1%
Blacks							
1970	209	4917	204	45	1708	8355	118,158
1975 *	174	4192*	173	40	1580	6941	128,872
%	4.9%	93.3%	5.6%	1.1%	29.5%	99.3%	22.3%
Males							
1970	2010	2370	1706	2042	2450	3788	259,982
1975 *	1692	2022	1451	1754	2266	3145	284,327
%	47.7%	45.0%	47.1%	48.2%	42.3%	45.0%	49.2%
Females							
1970	2205	2900	1915	2192	3344	4630	268,883
1975 *	1856	2471	1629	1884	3090	3845	293,573
%	52.3%	55.0%	52.9%	51.8%	57.7%	55.0%	50.8%

Age Distribution

Under 5	8.2%	7.7%	8.1%	7.6%	7.8%	9.3%	8.6%
5-9	10.0	10.5	7.0	6.8	8.9	9.6	10.1
10-14	10.0	12.0	6.1	6.8	8.9	10.1	10.6
15-19	9.0	10.5	7.8	7.3	8.1	8.8	9.6
20-24	6.0	6.2	7.7	8.3	6.7	8.3	9.8
25-34	9.9	7.9	10.2	9.6	9.3	10.8	12.7
35-44	10.3	9.4	10.1	10.3	9.7	10.5	11.7
45-54	12.9	10.5	14.1	13.3	12.0	12.6	11.4
55-59	6.7	5.6	6.0	7.4	6.5	5.9	4.4
60-64	5.5	6.0	6.4	6.1	5.7	4.2	3.7
65-74	7.3	9.4	9.6	10.3	10.3	6.9	4.9
Over 75	4.2	4.3	6.9	6.2	7.1	3.0	2.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1970, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

* Projected 1975 population by the Jacksonville Area Planning Board

TABLE 2

Family Characteristics

	Census Tracts						SMSA
	3	4	11	12	13	15	
Marital Status							
Single	18.5%	28.4%	19.0%	19.7%	19.8%	25.5%	24.1%
Married	64.4	50.5	54.7	51.6	53.7	56.0	63.4
Widowed	11.0	16.3	16.2	15.3	17.3	12.2	7.7
Divorced	6.1	4.8	10.1	13.4	9.2	6.3	4.8
Type of Family							
Husband/Wife	82.4%	59.1%	77.7%	73.2%	67.9%	62.6%	82.5%
Other Male	3.4	6.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	5.2	2.5
Female Head	14.2	34.8	18.3	22.9	28.4	32.2	15.0
Persons per Household	3.10	3.29	2.61	2.41	2.57	3.13	3.14

0

Educational Characteristics

Median School Years	9.2	8.1	10.0	9.9	10.2	10.0	12.0
% of High School Graduates	22.4	20.2	29.4	32.2	34.1	34.2	51.6
% not High School Graduates	77.6	79.8	70.6	67.8	65.9	65.8	48.4
% 16-21 years old not High School Graduates and not enrolled in School	36.2	24.1	45.9	37.0	26.0	27.2	17.5

Housing Characteristics

All Units *	1416	1468	1669	1824	2429	2694	211,506
% owner occupied	63.0%	45.1%	26.3%	28.0%	38.8%	46.6%	62.7%
% renter occupied	24.4	43.8	54.8	53.0	48.7	47.6	30.1
Median # of rooms	5.1	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.5	4.5	5.2
Persons per Unit	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.6	2.8
Median Value owner	\$6500	\$6500	\$7500	\$8300	\$8900	\$8500	\$11,800
Median Rent	\$59	\$47	\$62	\$61	\$51	\$62	\$73
% of residents same house 5+ years	50.8%	62.2%	35.4%	41.5%	50.8%	62.3%	48.4%

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1970, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

* Jacksonville Area Planning Board, Windshield Survey conducted October 4, 1976 through February 4, 1977

TABLE 3

Economic and Employment Characteristics

	Census Tracts						SMSA
	3	4	11	12	13	15	
Median Family Income *	\$10,714	\$5,769	\$7,889	\$8,242	\$7,064	\$7,064	\$10,195
Income %							
\$ 0 - 4,999	21.6	57.2	41.4	41.3	47.1	47.7	23.6
\$ 5,000- 9,999	47.5	31.4	43.2	37.5	32.7	35.6	35.4
\$10,000-14,999	23.4	9.7	11.5	14.5	13.7	11.6	24.8
\$15,000- over	7.5	1.7	3.9	6.7	6.5	5.1	16.2
% of Families below poverty level income	11.3	40.9	28.8	21.1	26.4	32.5	14.1
% of Families w/public assist. or welfare income	8.2	25.8	4.5	14.5	21.0	18.9	6.0
Mean dollar of Families with public assist.	\$412.	\$873	\$842	\$875	\$870	\$682	\$797
% of Civilian Work Force Unemployed **	1.8	8.1	4.7	10.5	5.9	11.1	6.8
Employment %							
Professional	4.1%	4.9%	3.7%	7.8%	8.1%	11.4%	12.5%
Managerial	4.5	2.2	2.5	6.6	4.6	1.8	9.4
Sales	4.3	.3	3.9	6.9	9.6	1.8	9.0
Clerical	16.7	10.8	15.7	14.5	16.7	12.4	22.8
Craftsman	23.8	8.2	20.9	17.8	16.1	9.8	14.7
Operatives	19.9	16.0	20.5	15.5	14.6	10.5	7.5
Transportation	7.7	5.1	6.4	5.7	5.4	7.8	4.4
Labors	4.6	10.8	10.0	8.2	6.4	10.6	5.1
Farm	.8	4.4	.7	.6	.0	.5	.6
Service	12.4	28.3	13.8	14.2	14.1	23.3	11.6
Household	1.2	9.0	1.9	2.2	3.6	10.1	2.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1970, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

* Estimated Annual Median Income in 1977 as prepared for JAPB by Dr. J.M. Perry, Department of Economics, University of North Florida

** Florida State Employment Service, Jacksonville, Florida

B. EARTHA WHITE MEMORIAL BOY'S CLUB
(Groups F and J)

The Eartha White Memorial Boy's Club is located at 4000 Moncrief Road and within the confines of Census Tract 29, Police Zone 3 and Reporting Area 12. The club is centrally located where five police reporting areas intersect and 63 percent of the members reside. From only a few minutes walk of the club, 73 percent reside in Census Tracts 14, 15, 29 and 115. (See Map 2)

Similar to the socio-economic factors of the Lee Club, these also are areas of social depravation. Compiled up-dated socio-economic and special characteristic data are listed on Tables 4, 5 and 6.

During the period January 1, 1977 through December 31, 1977, the Moncrief Club and 416 active male members of which 99% were blacks and 30 (7.2%) had previous delinquent records. From the group of previous delinquents, 9 (3%) committed another delinquent act while a member of the club. In addition, 27 (6.5%) were adjudicated new delinquents and 359 (86.3%) of the membership were non-delinquent.

Members vs Non-Members (1976)

From the sample of 285 members of the Moncrief Club and 131 non-members who resided in the same area during 1976, it was found that 15 (5.3%) of the members were adjudicated delinquents (six were multiple offenders and nine were new delinquents), of the non-members, 5 (3.8%) were adjudicated delinquent.

In January 1977, these non-members became members of the Moncrief Club. Of the five (5) previous delinquents, only one was arrested again and 11 (8.4%) were new adjudicated delinquents.

Group Progression (January 1, 1975 through December 31, 1977)

Of the 285 members in 1975, 7 (2.5%) were adjudicated delinquent prior to club membership. During the first year, 3 (42.8%) of the previous delinquents committed another delinquent act. In the second year, the same 3 (42.8%) were adjudicated again and in the third year only 2 (28.6%) were adjudicated a fourth time.

In the membership year 1975, 9 (8.2%) were adjudicated new delinquents of which 3 (33.3%) were second offenders in 1976 and 2 (22.2%) were three time offenders in 1977. In the membership year 1976, 85 (5.3%) were adjudicated delinquent (nine were new delinquents, three were second offenders and three were three time offenders) of which six were multiple offenders in 1977.

In the membership year 1977, 16 (5.6%) of the members having no prior record were adjudicated delinquents and 6 (2.1%) were multiple offenders.

Summary

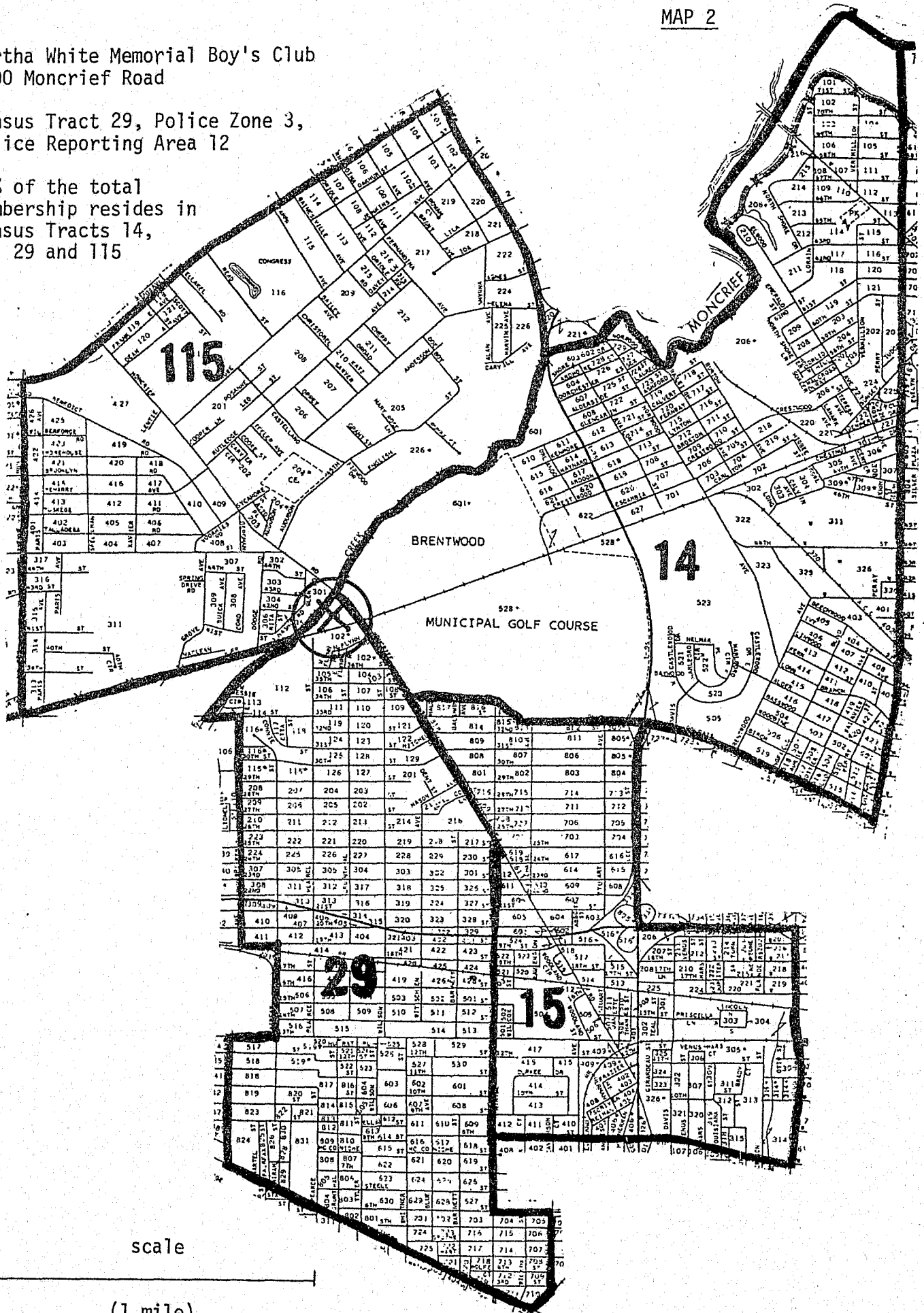
We can summarize that more non-delinquents, 359 (86.3%), than delinquents are members of the Moncrief Club. Of the 30 who were previously adjudicated first time delinquents (excluding the 27 who were first offenders in 1977) only 9 (3.0%) were multiple offenders. From the 1976 sample, the non-members, 5 (3.8%), were adjudicated delinquents less often than members, 15 (5.3%), of the Moncrief Club.



Eartha White Memorial Boy's Club
4000 Moncrief Road

Census Tract 29, Police Zone 3,
Police Reporting Area 12

73% of the total
membership resides in
Census Tracts 14,
15, 29 and 115



scale

(1 mile)

TABLE 4

Population-Race-Sex Composition					
Population	Census Tracts				SMSA
	14	15	29	115	
1970	6590	8418	14,562	6844	528,865
1975*	6149	6990	12,561	6041	577,900
Whites					
1970	6027	52	11	708	407,695
1975*	5626	42	10	622	445,661
%	91.5%	.6%	.08%	10.3%	77.1%
Blacks					
1970	549	8355	14,512	6130	118,158
1975*	510	6941	12,523	5413	128,872
%	8.3%	99.3%	99.7%	89.6%	22.3%
Males					
1970	3011	3788	6479	3096	259,982
1975*	2810	3145	5590	2731	284,327
%	45.7%	45.0%	44.5%	45.2%	49.2%
Females					
1970	3579	4630	8083	3748	268,883
1975*	3339	3845	6971	3310	293,573
%	54.3%	55.0%	55.5%	54.8%	50.8%
Age Distribution					
Under 5	7.0%	9.3%	8.8%	11.3%	8.6%
5-9	7.2	9.6	9.8	12.7	10.1
10-14	8.5	10.1	10.8	13.9	10.6
15-19	8.7	8.8	9.6	10.0	9.6
20-24	7.9	8.3	8.7	6.6	9.8
25-34	9.7	10.8	10.2	9.6	12.7
35-44	10.3	10.5	9.6	8.9	11.7
45-54	13.4	12.6	11.7	9.6	11.4
55-59	7.3	5.9	5.5	4.9	4.4
60-64	6.8	4.2	5.2	4.1	3.7
65-74	8.6	6.9	7.1	5.5	4.9
Over 75	4.6	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1970, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

* Projected 1970 population by the Jacksonville Area Planning Board

TABLE 5

Family Characteristics					
	Census Tracts				SMSA
	14	15	29	115	
Marital Status					
Single	17.3%	25.5%	26.1%	29.3%	24.1%
Married	65.8	56.0	55.4	53.4	63.4
Widowed	10.9	12.2	12.7	12.9	7.7
Divorced	6.0	6.3	5.8	4.4	4.8
Type of Family					
Husband/Wife	83.0%	62.6%	64.6%	60.7%	82.5%
Other Male	2.7	5.2	5.6	4.6	2.5
Female Head	14.3	32.2	29.8	34.7	15.0
Persons per Household	2.72	3.13	3.16	3.67	3.14
Educational Characteristics					
Median School Years	11.1	10.0	9.4	8.9	12.0
% of High School Graduates	40.7%	34.2%	30.6%	23.5%	51.6%
% not High School Graduates	59.3%	65.8%	69.4%	76.5%	48.4%
% 16-21 years old not High School Graduates and not enrolled in School	33.6%	27.2%	22.0%	27.5%	17.5%
Housing Characteristics					
All Units*	2719	2694	4618	1920	211,506
% owner occupied	65.7%	46.6%	77.3%	57.4%	62.7%
% renter occupied	24.9	47.6	40.6	36.4	30.1
Median # of rooms	5.1	4.5	4.9	4.7	5.2
Persons per Unit	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.8
Median Value owner	\$9800	\$8500	\$8400	\$6400	\$11,800
Median Rent	\$66	\$62	\$62	\$67	\$73
% of residents same house 5+ years	62.3%	62.3%	69.2%	60.2%	48.4%

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1970, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

* Jacksonville Area Planning Board, Windshield Survey conducted October 4, 1976 through February 4, 1977.

TABLE 6

Economic and Employment Characteristics

	Census Tracts				SMSA
	14	15	29	115	
Median Family Income*	\$11,009	\$7,064	\$7,064	\$5,887	\$10,195
Income %					
\$ 0 - 4,999	21.9%	47.7%	47.6%	56.0%	23.6%
\$ 5,000 - 9,999	43.8	35.6	38.8	27.2	35.4
\$10,000 -14,999	25.2	11.6	10.4	12.9	24.8
\$15,000 - Over	9.1	5.1	3.2	3.9	16.2
% of Families below poverty level income	13.4%	32.5%	30.2%	42.7%	14.1%
% of Families w/public assist. or Welfare income	3.5	18.9	12.3	27.7	6.0
Mean dollar of Families with public assist.	\$782	\$682	\$716	\$951	\$797
% of Civilian Work Force Unemployed**	5.2	11.1	7.0	10.7	6.8
Employment %					
Professional	6.4%	11.4%	8.8%	3.4%	12.5%
Managerial	8.6	1.8	1.5	1.7	9.4
Sales	9.7	1.8	2.7	2.5	9.0
Clerical	26.4	12.4	13.3	13.7	22.8
Craftsman	18.6	9.8	8.4	10.8	14.7
Operatives	7.3	10.5	10.4	9.8	7.5
Transporation	5.3	7.8	6.9	8.2	4.4
Labors	4.7	10.6	10.7	14.7	5.1
Farm	-0-	.5	.8	.6	.6
Service	12.5	23.3	25.2	20.7	11.6
Household	.5	10.1	11.3	13.9	2.4

Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1970, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

* Estimated Annual Median Income in 1977 as prepared for JAPB by Dr. J.M. Perry, Department of Economics, University of North Florida

** Florida State Employment Service, Jacksonville, Florida

C. WOODLAND ACRES BRANCH OF THE BOY'S CLUB
(Groups F and I)

The Woodland Acres Branch of the Boy's Club is located in the Arlington section of Jacksonville at Pecan and Eaton Streets. The Club itself is within the confines of Census Tract 155, Police Zone 4 and Reporting Area 248. From less than a half mile of the club, 55 percent of the membership reside in Census Tract 155 and 13 percent in adjoining Census Tract 158 (See Map 3).

Socio-economic factors reveal the area is made up of middle class life styles. The only social deviation in 1977 was in Reported Part I Offenses in which Census Tract 155 ranked 19. Compiled up-dated socio-economic and special characteristic data are listed on Tables 7, 8 and 9.

During the period January 1, 1977 through December 31, 1977, the Woodland Acres Club had 144 active male members of which 94% were white and 11 (7.6%) had previous delinquent records. From the group of previous delinquents, 3 (27.3%) committed another delinquent act while a member of the club. In addition, 6 (4.2%) were adjudicated new delinquents and 127 (88.2%) of the membership were non-delinquent.

Members vs Non-Members (1976)

From the Woodland Acres area, we were unable to obtain a non-member sample large enough to use for comparison.

Group Progression (January 1, 1976 through December 31, 1977)

Of the 139 members in 1976, 5 (3.6%) were adjudicated delinquent prior to club membership. During the first year, only one of the previous delinquents committed another delinquent act and none in the second year.

In the membership year 1976, 6 (4.3%) were adjudicated new delinquents of which 2 (1.4%) were 1977 repeaters.

In the membership year 1977, 4 (4.3%) of the members having no prior records were adjudicated delinquents and 2 (1.4%) were multiple offenders.

Summary

Again, we can summarize that more non-delinquents, 127 (88.2%), than delinquents are members of the Woodland Acres Club. Of the 11 who were previously adjudicated first time delinquents (excluding the six who were first offenders in 1977) only 3 (27.3%) were multiple offenders.

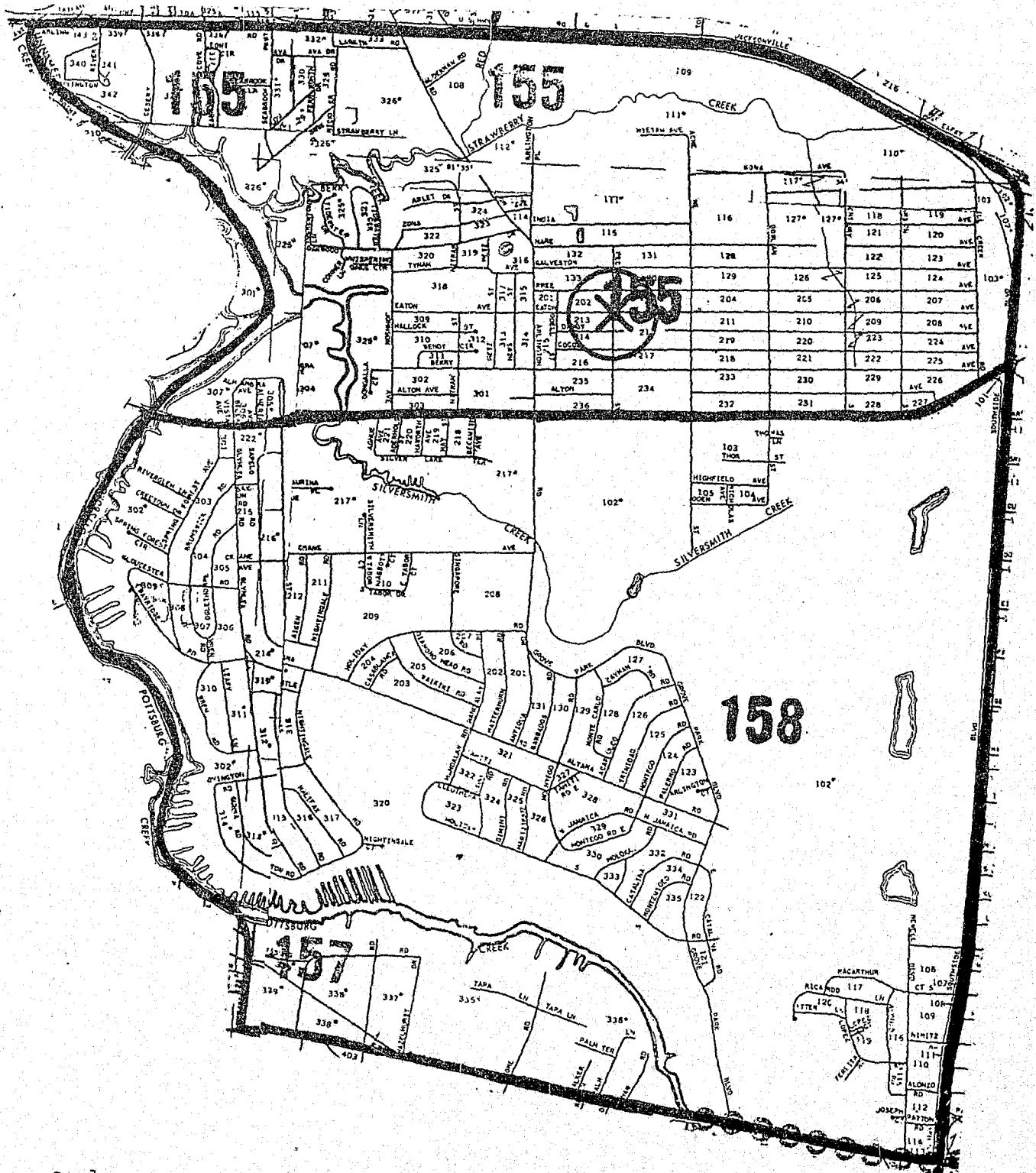


Woodland Acres Branch Boy's Club
Pecan and Eaton Streets (Arlington Section)

MAP 3

Census Tract 155, Police Zone 4, Reporting Area 248

55% of the membership resides in Census Tract 155
13% resides in Census Tract 158



scale

(1 mile)

TABLE 7

Population-Race-Sex Composition			
Population	Census Tracts		SMSA
	155	158	
1970	5273	8210	528,865
1975*	6177	11688	577,900
Whites			
1970	5198	8181	407,695
1975*	6091	11653	445,661
%	98.6%	99.7%	77.1%
Blacks			
1970	38	5	118,158
1975*	43	7	128,872
%	.7%	.06%	22.3%
Males			
1970	2527	4028	259,982
1975*	2959	5739	234,327
%	47.9%	49.1%	50.8%
Females			
1970	2746	4182	268,883
1975*	3218	5949	293,573
%	32.1%	50.9%	50.8%

Age Distribution

Under 5	8.0%	7.5%	8.6%
5-9	10.2	9.8	10.1
10-14	10.6	10.9	10.6
15-19	8.9	9.2	9.6
20-24	9.1	6.3	9.8
25-34	11.5	13.9	12.7
35-44	12.6	14.5	11.7
45-54	10.9	15.6	11.4
55-59	4.7	4.5	4.4
60-64	3.9	3.2	3.7
65-74	5.4	3.1	4.9
Over 75	4.2	1.7	2.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1970, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

* Projected 1975 population by the Jacksonville Area Planning Board

TABLE 8

Family Characteristics

Census Tracts

SMSA

	155	158	
Marital Status			
Single	22.2%	21.1%	24.1%
Married	61.7%	70.6	63.4
Widowed	9.7	4.6	7.7
Divorced	6.4	3.7	4.8

Type of Family			
Husband/Wife	85.2%	90.7%	82.5%
Other Male	2.8	1.5	2.5
Female Head	12.0	7.8	15.0

Persons per Household	2.92	3.15	3.14
-----------------------	------	------	------

Educational Characteristics

Median School Years	11.2	12.6	12.0
% of High School Graduates	42.1%	76.7%	51.6%
% not High School Graduates	57.9%	23.3%	48.4%
% 16-21 years old not High School Graduates and not enrolled in School	21.2%	5.7%	17.5%

Housing Characteristics

All Units*	2907	5031	211,506
% owner occupied	53.6%	74.2%	62.7%
% renter occupied	37.0	19.7	30.1
Median # of rooms	4.7	5.8	5.2
Persons per Unit	2.4	3.0	2.8
Median Value Owner	\$10,400	\$15,900	\$11,800
Median Rent	\$87	\$163	\$73
% of residents same house 5+ years	42.6%	56.0%	48.4%

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1970, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

* Jacksonville Area Planning Board, Windshield Survey conducted October 4, 1976 through February 4, 1977

TABLE 9

Economic and Employment Characteristics

	Census Tracts		SMSA
	155	158	
Median Family Income*	\$11,539	\$16,601	\$10,195
Income %			
\$ 0 - 4,999	25.8%	5.7%	23.6%
5,000-9,999	34.8	24.5	35.4
\$10,000-14,999	22.1	37.7	24.8
\$15,000- Over	7.3	32.1	16.2
% of Families below poverty level income	15.2	1.7	14.1
% of Families w/public assist. or welfare income	4.5	1.0	6.0
Mean dollar of Families with public assist.	\$634	-0-	\$797
% of Civilian Work Force Unemployed**	6.2	3.0	6.8
Employment %	15.2%	20.0%	12.5%
Professional	8.0	16.0	9.4
Managerial	11.0	14.3	9.0
Sales	18.4	28.4	22.8
Clerical	21.3	10.6	14.7
Craftsman	6.7	2.4	7.5
Operatives	4.9	1.3	4.4
Transportation	2.7	1.3	5.1
Labors	.4	.2	.6
Farm	11.4	5.5	11.6
Service	-0-	-0-	2.4
Household			

Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1970, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

* Estimated Annual Median Income in 1977 as prepared for JAPB by Dr. J.M. Perry, Department of Economics, University of North Florida

** Florida State Employment Service, Jacksonville, Florida

D. SPRING PARK GIRL'S CLUB
(Groups C and G)

The Spring Park Girls Club is located at 3702 Stanley Street. Geographically the club is in the confines of Census Tract 161, Police Zone 4 and Reporting Area 209, which accounts for 70 percent of the club's membership. Another 15 percent of the members reside in adjoining Census Tract 6. Eighty-five percent of the members live within a few blocks of the club's facilities (see Map 4).

Socio-economic factors of Census Tracts 6 and 161 reveal that the area is made up of predominately middle class life styles. This does not coincide with the socio-economic data gathered at this club. From the data collected it is apparent that the majority of members are from broken homes and welfare recipients. Compiled up-dated socio-economic and special characteristic data are listed on Tables 10, 11 and 12.

During the period January 1, 1977 through December 31, 1977, the Spring Park Club had 63 active female members of which 73% were black and only one had a previous delinquent record. There were no multiple offenders and only one was adjudicated a new delinquent while a member of the club. In addition, 61 (96.8%) of the member population had never been arrested.

Members vs Non-Members (1976)

From the sample of 27 members of the Spring Park Club and 36 non-members who resided in the same area during 1976, no significant difference could be detected since no one was adjudicated delinquent during this period.

Group Progression (January 1, 1977 through December 31, 1977)

Of the 27 members in 1976, only one had been adjudicated delinquent prior to club membership. In the membership year 1976, no one was adjudicated delinquent. In 1977, there was only one newly adjudicated delinquent.

Summary

The membership consists of 61(96.8%) non-adjudicated delinquents. No one from this club is a multiple offender.



Spring Park Girl's Club MAP 4
3702 Stanley Street (Southside)

Census Tract 161, Police Zone 4,
Police Reporting Area 209

70% of the membership resides in
Census Tract 161

15% resides in Census Tract 6

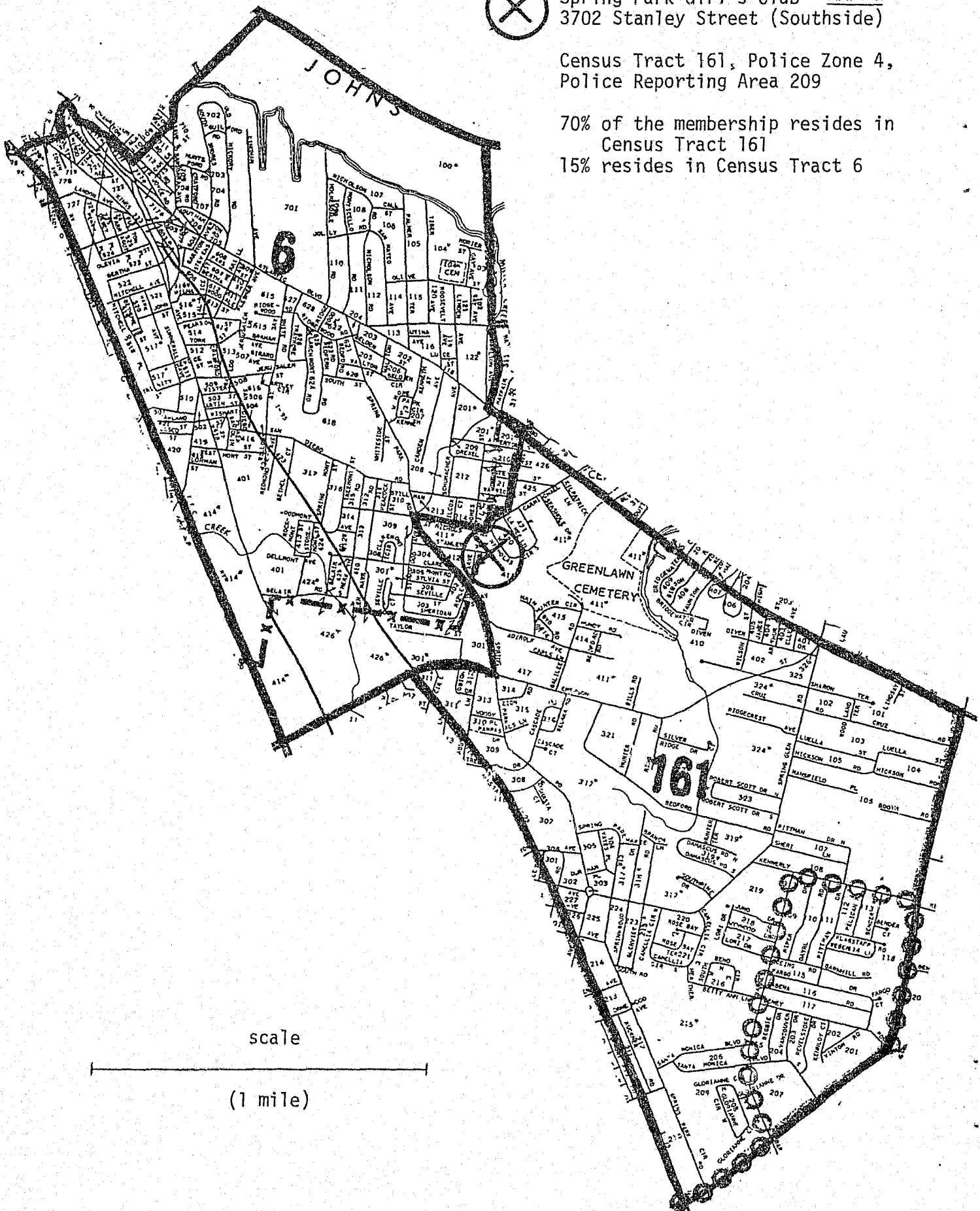


TABLE 10

Population-Race-Sex Composition			
Population	Census Tracts		SMSA
	6	161	
1970	5576	7223	528,865
1975*	3587	10031	577,900
Whites			
1970	4609	7126	407,695
1975*	4620	9901	445,661
%	82.7%	98.7%	77.1%
Blacks			
1970	951	26	118,158
1975*	955	36	128,872
%	17.1%	.36%	22.3%
Males			
1970	2488	3487	259,982
1975*	2492	4845	284,327
%	44.6%	48.3%	49.2%
Females			
1970	3088	3736	268,883
1975*	3095	5186	293,573
%	55.4%	51.7%	50.8%
Age Distribution			
Under 5	5.4%	9.4%	8.6%
5-9	6.6	10.8	10.1
10-14	8.1	10.4	10.6
15-19	8.4	8.1	9.6
20-24	8.2	7.8	9.8
25-34	8.6	16.6	12.7
35-44	9.0	13.5	11.7
45-54	15.4	12.5	11.4
55-59	7.9	3.7	4.4
60-64	7.6	2.3	3.7
65-74	10.2	3.3	4.9
Over 75	4.6	1.6	2.5

*Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1970, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

* Projected 1975 population by the Jacksonville Area Planning Board

TABLE 11

Family Characteristics

Census Tracts

SMSA

	6	161	
Marital Status			
Single	21.4%	19.0%	24.1%
Married	59.1	70.1	63.4
Widowed	11.7	5.2	7.7
Divorced	7.8	5.7	4.8
Type of Family			
Husband/Wife	79.2%	86.8%	82.5%
Other Male	2.6	1.8	2.5
Female Head	18.2	11.4	15.0
Persons per Household	2.61	3.21	3.14

Educational Characteristics

Median School Years	12.1	12.4	12.0
% of High School Graduates	54.8	65.6	51.6
% not High School Graduates	55.2	34.4	48.4
% 16-21 years old not High School Graduates and not enrolled in School	10.1	7.2	17.5

Housing Characteristics

All Units*	2286	3154	211,506
% owner occupied	64.3%	71.5%	62.7%
% renter occupied	30.6	25.9	30.1
Median # of rooms	5.1	5.5	5.2
Persons per Unit	2.2	3.0	2.8
Median Value owner	\$11,400	\$14,000	\$11,800
Median Rent	\$81	\$124	\$73
% of residents same house 5+ years	63.1%	49.2%	48.4%

Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1970 U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

* Jacksonville Area Planning Board, Windshield Survey conducted October 4, 1976 through February 4, 1977

TABLE 12

Economic and Employment Characteristics

	Census Tracts		SMSA
	6	161	
Median Family Income*	\$13,187	\$14,835	\$10,195
Income %			
\$ 0 - 4,999	23.3%	12.1%	23.6%
\$ 5,000 - 9,999	28.5	30.6	35.4
\$10,000 -14,999	32.3	35.5	24.8
\$15,000 - Over	15.9	21.8	16.2
% of Families below poverty level income	11.5	4.9	14.1
% of Families w/public assist. or welfare income	7.1	1.2	6.0
Mean dollar of Families with public assist.	\$565	-0-	\$797
% of Civilian Work Force Unemployed**	5.2	1.9	6.8
Employment %			
Professional	13.2%	14.3%	12.5%
Managerial	10.6	13.1	9.4
Sales	12.4	12.2	9.0
Clerical	26.7	30.5	22.8
Craftsman	11.4	13.3	14.7
Operatives	5.5	4.2	7.5
Transportation	2.5	2.8	4.4
Labors	3.8	2.2	5.1
Farm	.4	-0-	.6
Service	11.0	6.9	11.6
Household	2.5	.5	2.4

Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1970 U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

* Estimated Annual Median Income in 1977 as prepared for JAPB by Dr. J.M. Perry, Department of Economics, University of North Florida

** Florida State Employment Service, Jacksonville, Florida

E. BRENTWOOD GIRL'S CLUB
(Groups A and B)

The Brentwood Girl's Club is located at 3550 Brentwood Avenue. The club is in the confines of Census Tract 13, Police Zone 3, Reporting Area 14 and a 600 unit public housing project. In this area, 53 percent of the members reside. Due to the lack of girl's club activities in the Sherwood section of Jacksonville, 13 percent of Brentwood's membership reside some six miles away in Census Tract 108. Concerned parents and/or guardians have made prior transportation arrangements either by car pools or public transportation in getting these members to and from club activities. (See Map 5)

The socio-economic factors of Census Tract 13 reveal an area composed of predominately blacks, unemployed, high school drop-outs, female head of family, and incomes below poverty level. Most residents of this area are welfare recipients and live in public housing projects. Census Tract 13 is high in reported Part I Offenses. Compared to Census Tract 13, Census Tract 108 shows middle class characteristics. Compiled up-dated socio-economic and special characteristics data are listed on Tables 13, 14 and 15.

During the period January 1, 1977 through December 31, 1977, the Brentwood Club had 406 active members of which all were black and 10% were males. Male membership is accepted in this club because many of the female members are responsible for periodic care and custody of their brothers and would not be able to actively take part in the club's functions if this were not permitted. From the combined group, three girls had been adjudicated delinquent prior to membership. During the membership year 1977, there were no multiple offenders and only 3% (11 girls and 1 boy) were adjudicated new delinquents. Of the total membership, 391 (96.3%) were non-delinquents.

Members vs Non-Members

Due to lack of documented member information in 1976, we were unable to complete a comparison sample.

Group Progression

Because of changes within the girl's club administration, records on individual members were inadequately kept at the Brentwood Club. Group progression can only be analyzed through two or more consecutive years.

Summary

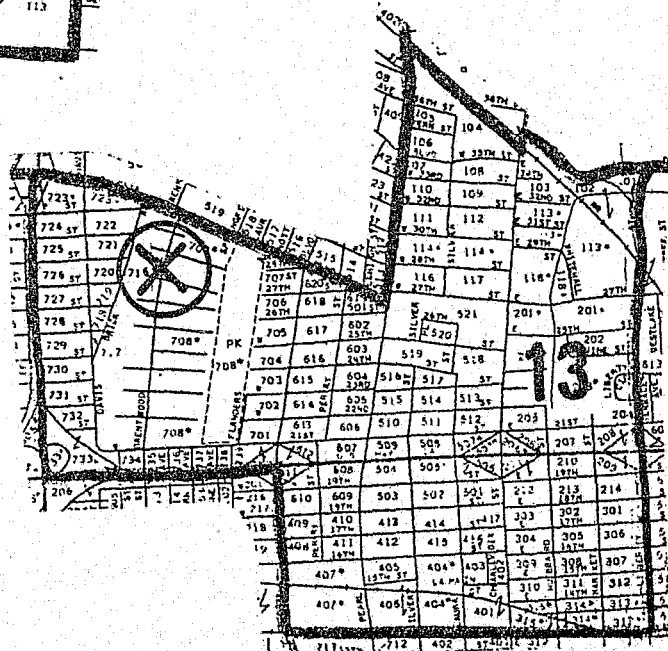
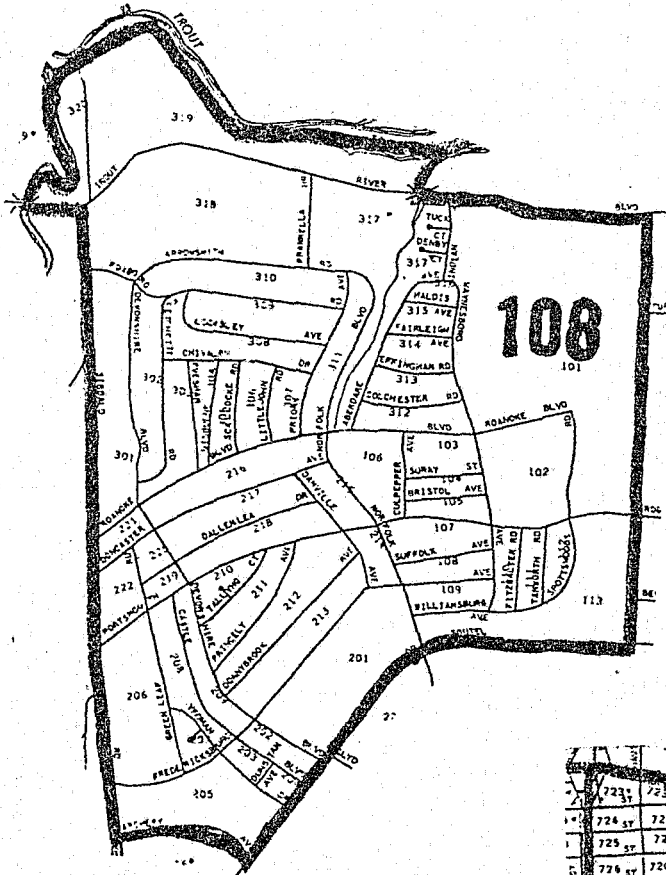
Although the data obtained from the Brentwood Club is by no means all inconclusive, it is a starting point for future evaluation. We can conclude that 96.3% of the membership had no juvenile record.



Brentwood Girl's Club
3550 Brentwood Avenue

Census Tract 13, Police Zone 3, Reporting Area 14

54% of the membership resides in Census Tract 13
13% resides in Census Tract 108



scale



(1 mile)

TABLE 13

Population-Race-Sex Composition			
Population	Census Tracts		SMSA
	13	108	
1970	5794	6220	528,865
1975*	5356	6542	577,900
Whites			
1970	4071	2833	407,695
1975*	3765	2983	445,661
%	70.3%	45.6%	77.1%
Blacks			
1970	1708	3373	118,158
1975*	1580	3546	128,872
%	29.5%	54.2%	22.3%
Males			
1970	2450	3021	259,982
1975*	2266	3179	284,327
%	42.3%	48.6%	49.2%
Females			
1970	3344	3199	268,883
1975*	3090	3363	293,573
%	57.7%	51.4%	50.8%
Age Distribution			
Under 5	7.8%	13.2%	8.6%
5-9	8.9	15.7	10.1
10-14	8.9	13.4	10.6
15-19	8.1	9.4	9.6
20-24	6.7	8.7	9.8
25-34	9.3	17.3	12.7
35-44	9.7	11.0	11.7
45-54	12.0	6.5	11.4
55-59	6.5	1.5	4.4
60-64	5.7	1.2	3.7
65-74	10.3	1.5	4.9
Over 75	7.1	.6	2.5

Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1970, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

* Projected 1975 population by the Jacksonville Area Planning Board

TABLE 14

Economic and Employment Characteristics

Census Tracts

SMSA

	13	108	
Median Family Income *	\$7,064	\$11,279	\$10,195
Income %			
\$ 0 - 4,999	47.1%	14.7%	23.6%
\$ 5,000- 9,999	32.7	55.9	35.4
\$10,000-14,999	13.7	23.5	24.8
\$15,000- Over	6.5	5.9	16.2
% of Families below poverty level income	26.4%	8.7%	14.1%
% of Families w/public assist. or welfare income	21.0%	3.9%	6.0%
Mean dollar of Families with public assist.	\$870	\$865	\$797
% of Civilian Work Force unemployed**	5.9	6.3	6.8
Employment %			
Professional	8.9%	8.7%	12.5%
Managerial	4.6	4.9	9.4
Sales	9.6	4.8	9.0
Clerical	16.7	22.0	22.8
Craftsman	16.1	17.3	14.7
Operatives	14.6	13.7	7.5
Transportation	5.4	7.1	4.4
Labors	6.4	7.7	5.1
Farm	-0-	-0-	.6
Service	14.1	11.0	11.6
Household	3.6	2.8	2.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1970, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

* Estimated Annual Median Income in 1977 as prepared for JAPB by Dr. J.M. Perry, Department of Economics, University of North Florida

** Florida State Employment Service, Jacksonville, Florida

TABLE 15

Family Characteristics			
	Census Tracts		SMSA
	13	108	
Marital Status			
Single	19.8%	23.3%	24.1%
Married	53.7	69.9	63.4
Widowed	17.3	2.8	7.7
Divorced	9.2	4.0	4.8
Type of Family			
Husband/Wife	67.9%	85.5%	82.5%
Other Male	3.7	1.8	2.5
Female Head	28.4	12.7	15.0
Persons per Household	2.57	4.19	3.14
Educational Characteristics			
Median School Years	10.2	11.8	12.0
% of High School Graduates	34.1%	47.5%	51.6%
% not High School Graduates	65.9%	52.5%	48.4%
% 16-21 years old not High School Graduates and not enrolled in School	26.0%	17.1%	17.5%
Housing Characteristics			
All Units*	2429	1830	211,506
% owner occupied	38.8%	87.9%	62.7%
% renter occupied	48.7	3.7	30.1
Median # of rooms	4.5	5.5	5.2
Persons per Unit	2.1	4.0	2.8
Median Value owner	\$8900	\$11,000	\$11,800
Median Rent	\$51	\$71	\$73
% of residents same house 5+ years	50.8%	27.0%	48.4%

Source: Census of Population & Housing, 1970, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

* Jacksonville Area Planning Board, Windshield Survey conducted October 4, 1976 through February 4, 1977

IV. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The objective was to evaluate and measure data collected from each of the five clubs whose combined membership totals 1599 youngsters. This was accomplished by determining from a sample of two groups, members and non-members, any significant differences in criminal involvement and analyzing the progression of each group while members of the same organization.

Individuals used in the samples were as closely matched in characteristics as possible. Age range was between 7 and 17 with a mean of 13. Socio-economic characteristics were selected from individual data received by each club at time of membership (see Table 16) and abstracts from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. As projected by Jacksonville's Area Planning Board, 47.1% of the population in 1975 was made up of individuals 24 years of age and under. In 1980, it is estimated that Jacksonville will have a population of 630,600 of which 44.9% will be in this same category. More specifically, 24.9% will be males and 20.0% females.

In 1977, two out of five persons arrested for Part I crimes in Jacksonville were juveniles. This accounted for 40.5% of all Part I arrests (32.3% were males and 8.2% females). In the age category 24 and under, 70.2% were arrested for Part I crimes and 39.1% for total Part I and Part II arrests. Of the combined totals, 47.2% were males and 13.3% were females under the age of 18.

Through the use of Florida's Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, Single Intake, Juvenile Case File Index and Master Card File records were checked for adjudicated delinquents. For clarification, an adjudicated delinquent is any individual under the age of 18 who has been judged by the court as a person committing offenses against the law. From the findings, it was revealed that of the 1599 juvenile members, 1429 (89.4%) were non-delinquents having no prior juvenile records and 170 (10.6%) were adjudicated delinquents of which 20 were multiple offenders. Of the 170 adjudicated delinquents, 107 were arrested in 1977 (14 multiple offenders and 93 new delinquents). This corresponds with the trend of rising juvenile arrests in Jacksonville. Recidivism among the first offender members was less than 2%.

Table 17 represents a group progression of clubs sampled. Maps 6 and 7 are included to pin-point census tract locations. From the 1976 Member and Non-Member groups (Table 18), no significant difference could be detected.

Results of these findings were based on indirect crime prevention programming. Although each organization is concerned about the prevention of juvenile delinquency and the juvenile crime factors, they only indirectly allude to crime prevention tactics. The effect recreation has as a crime deterrent could have been more precise if the member groups had been subjected to more crime prevention programming. Even so, the picture is clear that recreation has merit in preventing crime.

BOYS' CLUBS OF GREATER JACKSONVILLE, FLA., INC.
P.O. BOX 3521
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32206

SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY - 1977

	Beaches	Lee	Eartha White	Kooker Park	Woodland Acres	Total
<u>Religious Affiliation</u>						
Protestant	384	583	320	248	146	1681
Catholic	144	137	19	51	48	399
Jewish	5	1	0	0	1	7
No Affiliation	42	89	11	31	20	193
Total	575	810	350	330	215	2280
<u>Members Of Broken Homes</u>						
Divorced	161	309	134	112	47	773
Deceased	11	40	35	20	8	114
Total	172	349	169	132	55	887
<u>Working Parents</u>						
Mother Only	106	186	104	115	19	530
Father Only	223	308	128	106	112	877
Both	219	247	102	95	66	729
None Working	27	69	16	14	18	144
Total	575	810	350	330	215	2280

SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY - 1977

Members Having Brothers And/Or Sisters	Beaches	Lee	Eartha White	Kooker Park	Woodland Acres	Total
None	71	241	35	33	15	392
One	191	167	70	96	47	571
Two/Three	220	268	147	150	95	880
Four/Five	69	89	59	36	36	289
Six	8	17	28	10	9	72
Seven/Nine	16	28	11	5	13	73
Total	575	810	350	330	215	2280

GROUP PROGRESSION

		YEAR OF CLUB MEMBERSHIP												TOTALS														
CLUBS	MEMBERS	PRIOR DELINQUENTS	1975		1976		1977		MULTIPLE		NEW		DELINQUENTS	NON-DELINQUENTS														
			MULTIPLE OFFENDERS	NEW DELINQUENTS	MULTIPLE OFFENDERS	NEW DELINQUENTS	MULTIPLE OFFENDERS	NEW DELINQUENTS	MULTIPLE OFFENDERS	NEW DELINQUENTS																		
(Boys)																												
Lee	(D)	312	14	(4.5%)					2	(.6%)	22	(7.1%)	2	(.6%)	22	(7.1%)	36	(11.5%)	276	(88.5%)								
Woodland	(E)	5	0	0					0		0	0	0		0		0		5	(100%)								
Moncrief	(F)	131	5	(3.8%)					1	(.7%)	11	(8.4%)	1	(.7%)	11	(8.4%)	16	(12.2%)	115	(87.8%)								
Lee	(H)	258	14	(5.4%)					4	(1.6%)	4	(1.6%)	3	(1.2%)	25	(9.6%)	6*	(2.3%)	29	(11.2%)	43	(16.7%)	215	(83.3%)				
Woodland	(I)	139	5	(3.5%)					1	(.7%)	6	(4.3%)	2	(1.4%)	6	(4.3%)	3	(2.1%)	12	(8.6%)	17	(12.2%)	122	(87.8%)				
Moncrief	(J)	285	7	(2.5%)					2	(.7%)	9	(3.2%)	7	(2.5%)	9	(3.2%)	6	(2.1%)	16	(5.6%)	8*	(2.8%)	34	(11.9%)	41	(14.4%)	244	(85.6%)
sub totals		1130	45	(4.0%)					14	(1.2%)	80	(7.1%)	20	(1.8%)	108	(9.6%)	153	(13.5%)	977	(86.5%)								
(Girls)																												
Brentwood	(A)	42	0	0					0		1	(2.3%)	0		1	(2.3%)	1	(2.4%)	41	(97.6%)								
Brentwood	(B)	364	3	(.8%)					0		11	(3.0%)	0		11	(3.0%)	14	(3.8%)	350	(96.2%)								
Stanley St	(C)	36	0	0					0		0		0		0		0		36	(100%)								
Stanley St	(G)	27	1	(3.7%)					0		0		0		1	(3.7%)	2	(7.4%)	25	(92.6%)								
sub totals		469	4	(.8%)					0		0		0		13	(2.8%)	17	(3.6%)	452	(96.4%)								
GRAND TOTALS		1599	49	(3.1%)					14	(.8%)	93	(5.8%)	20	(1.3%)	121	(7.6%)	170	(10.6%)	1429	(89.4%)								

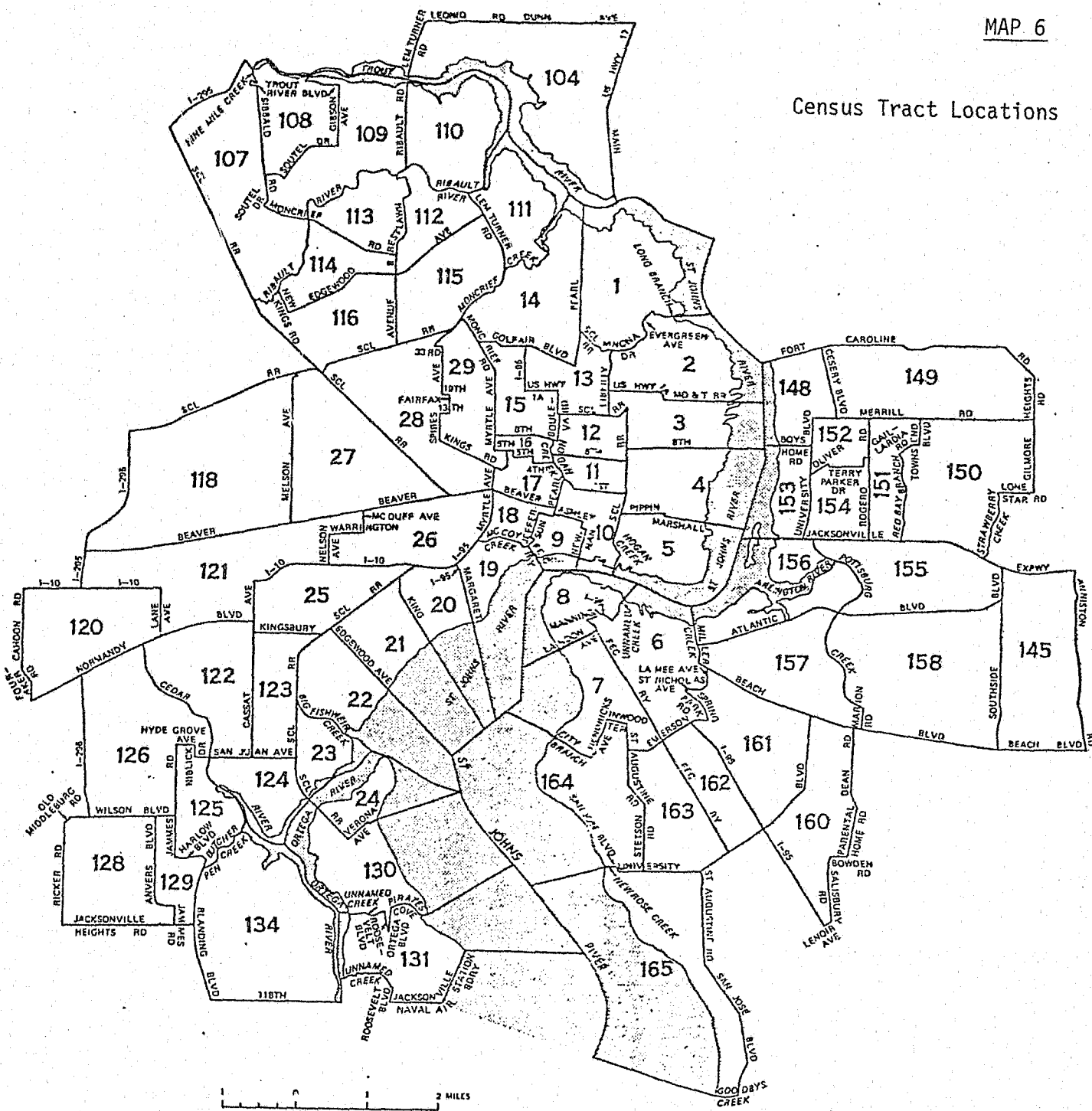
* Actual number of individuals who were adjudicated delinquents two or more times.
This excludes the third and fourth offenses by the same individual.

Members and Non-Members

January 1 through December 31
1976

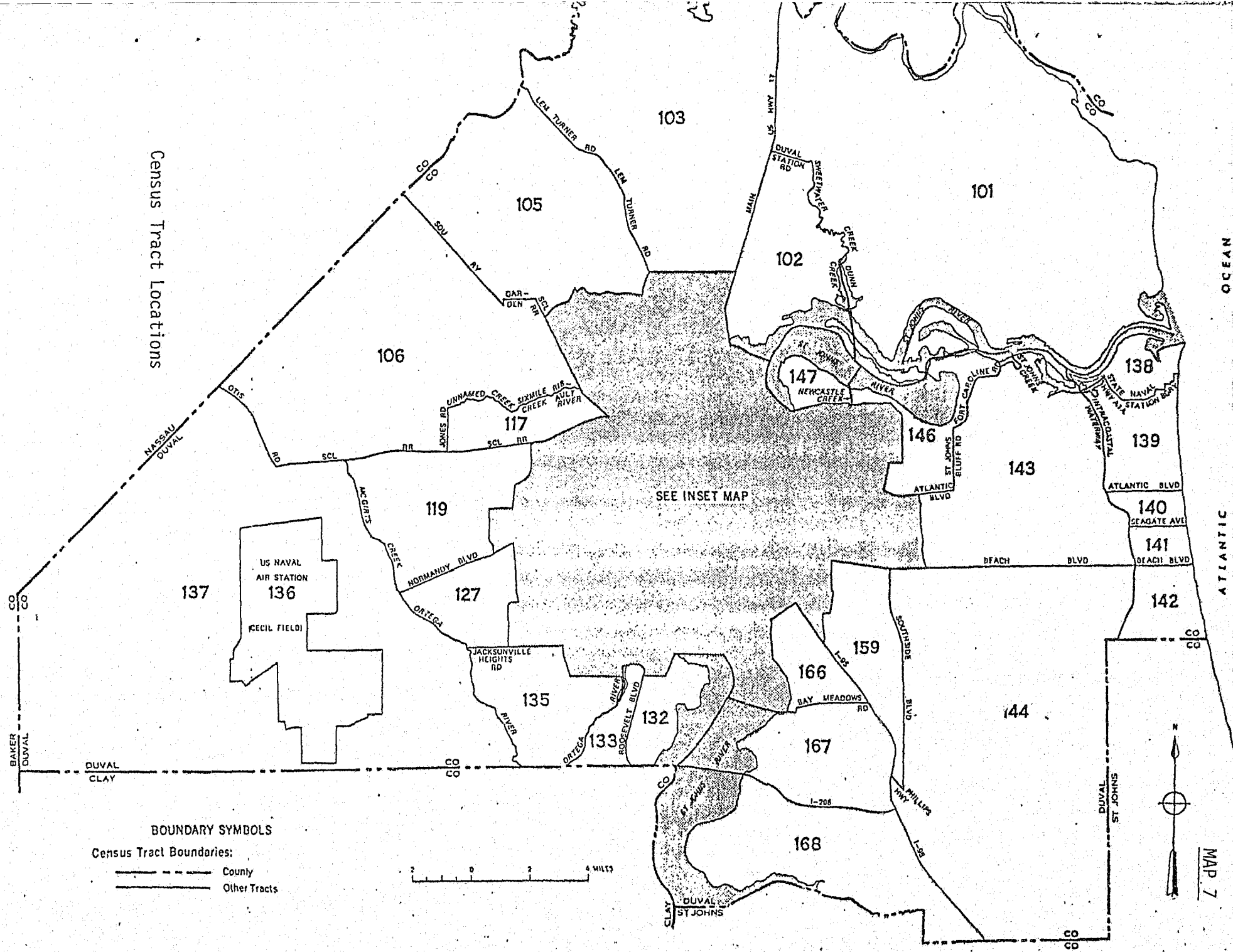
AREA OF SAMPLE	CENSUS TRACTS	MEMBERS			NON-MEMBERS		
		SIZE OF SAMPLE	DELINQUENTS	NON-DELINQUENTS	SIZE OF SAMPLE	DELINQUENTS	NON-DELINQUENTS
(Boys)							
Springfield	3-4-11-12-13-15	258	8 (3.1%)	250 (96.9%)	312	14 (4.5%)	298 (95.5%)
Moncrief	14-15-29-115	285	15 (5.3%)	270 (94.7%)	131	5 (3.8%)	126 (96.2%)
sub totals		543	23 (4.2%)	520 (95.8%)	443	19 (4.3%)	424 (95.7%)
(Girls)							
Stanley St	6 and 161	27	0	27 (100%)	36	0	36 (100%)
GRAND TOTALS		570	23 (4.0%)	547 (96.0%)	479	19 (4.0%)	460 (96.0%)

Census Tract Locations



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

RESEARCH & MARKETING
FLORIDA TIMES-UNION • JACKSONVILLE JOURNAL



V. CONCLUSIONS

The information included in this study was selected, researched and compiled as an all-out-effort to determine what role Recreation plays as a deterrent to individual criminal activity. The intent was to produce evidence which could substantiate whether or not Recreation is a deterrent to criminal activity.

In an effort to research Recreation to its fullest, the FOURTH DIMENSION-Crime Prevention Unit of the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice Planning* in January, 1978, set out to "unturn every stone" within the City of Jacksonville. The objective was to assess Recreation as it relates to the total person and the total community. Since recreation had been given consideration as a "social deterrent" in the field of crime prevention, we scanned the gamut and through a sequence of events began by examining the processes which make up the total person. The family-home, age-peer, emotional-personality, were some of the processes analyzed.

Although most of us can distinguish between "right" and "wrong", the section on acceptable behavior clearly spells out these sometimes taken for granted terms. General characteristics of the preadolescent, as viewed by experts in the field, lead us to analyze the types of individuals who are incarcerated within Florida's Criminal Justice System. The included profiles of incarcerated juveniles and adults, along with attached court system flow-charts, in itself may be enough to deter some from criminal involvement.

In the section Crime In Jacksonville, we attempted to present documented facts and figures on crime in the Bold City. Accumulated information, both past and present, allowed us to follow the developing patterns of criminal activity in Jacksonville.

In the area of Recreation, research of the available resources in what Jacksonville had to offer its residents revealed at this time there is ample recreation/leisure time activities to meet most individual needs.

Through the inter-facing of crime and recreation, it is hypothesized that a workable relationship between the two can be inter-complementary. Recreation programs structured at crime prevention can be effective and produce positive results in dealing with societal deviants.

Findings of the study reveals more non-delinquents than delinquents belong to these types of recreation programs. And, that multiple offenders represent only a few percent of total memberships. From the experimental/control groups, no significant differences could be detected. With a more direct approach, recreation can be utilized effectively in deterring criminal activity. Realizing that the evaluation methods used in this

* Effective July 16, 1978, the FOURTH DIMENSION-Crime Prevention Unit was absorbed by the Office of the Sheriff, Police Public Services Division.

study may not be totally accepted by all, it is a step forward in attempting to prove any correlation recreation has as a deterrent to crime. Hopefully the study will stimulate others in attempting to design and implement a more effective way of measuring what impact recreation has on its individual participants.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Recreation needs to be directly considered as an avenue in deterring criminal activity.
2. Each recreation program should develop an evaluation procedure to measure the effectiveness of the program.
3. Exploration of recreation designed to see what works, even if it is not based on a scientifically derived hypothesis, is worthwhile if accompanied by careful documentation and evaluation.
4. Consolidated effort is needed to arrive at a standardized and systematic approach in effective evaluation of crime prevention/recreation programs.
5. From the many agencies providing services in the field of recreation, there is a need to form a group, consisting of decision-making representatives from each agency, whose primary concern is the betterment of recreation in Jacksonville. Greater cooperation should be encouraged among these agencies.
6. Each housing development, apartment complex, community and/or groups therein, should develop recreation programs that meet the needs of its residents. Concentration in the area of crime prevention should be considered with guidance provided by recreational and crime prevention advisors.
7. Primary efforts at delinquency recreation/prevention programs should be directed towards areas where the rates of unemployment and underemployment, especially among teenagers, are prevalent. It is these same areas where the rates of high school dropouts are most excessive, and where delinquency is most serious.
8. The development of crime prevention via recreation programs should be the combined efforts of the Sheriff's Crime Prevention Unit and community leaders. The Sheriff's Unit should encourage community leadership and play the supporting role.
9. The Sheriff's Crime Prevention Unit and Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, Intake Service should be responsible for assisting recreational groups in evaluating the effectiveness of their programs.
10. There is a need for more supervised recreation by qualified personnel and increased use of volunteers.
11. Funding should be made readily available for recreation programs whose primary focus is crime prevention.

APPENDICES

THE TOTAL PERSON

Some of the general processes which contribute to molding of the total person are heredity and growth cycle, family - home processes, peer and age - mate processes, cognitive processes, emotional processes and personality processes to name a few. At the time of conception, of which we are of direct result, life was forming. What happens from birth to ultimately death depends on individual needs, desires, motivation and determination to survive. The younger adolescent is concerned with what he is; the older adolescent is concerned with what to do about it. Individuals, as a physical organism, live in a social setting; therefore, our social development becomes an important aspect of total growth. "We must be trained to adapt our drives to the patterns of society; this requires a nice balance between understanding or molding the environment to fit the individual on the one hand, and discipline or training in self-control and consideration of others on the other hand."² Social development is a continuous process by means of which the individual achieves social adequacy. "Each person is born into a certain 'culture', the particular way of life characteristic of a society or the pattern of living shared by a group of people. Included in this pattern of living or culture are the language, habits of dress, ethics, social controls, and daily routines which are transmitted by society through its 'mores' or laws, its 'folkways' or customs, its 'eidos' or patterned ways of thinking, and its 'ethos' or patterned ways of feeling that are impressed upon its members."³

Individuals are not only born into a culture, but also born into a social class. The usual social class division's are the (1) upper class - the topmost position, (2) the lower class - the lowest position, and (3) the middle class - the position somewhere in between. "The Index of Status Characteristics classifies families into social classes on the basis of four status characteristics: occupation, source of income, house type, and dwelling area."⁴ By the fourth or fifth grade, most of us can identify the symbols of social status and can relate them quite accurately to economic status. "A person from low socio-economic status tends to be identified with many of the stereotyped conceptions of a lower-class environment: the family life is usually not conducive to healthy psychological development; the illegitimacy rate is high; the educational level is low; unemployment is high; there is little to encourage a person's vocational ambitions or plans; an awareness of being regarded as inferior nourishes aggressiveness, hostility, and antisocial attitudes in these people."⁵

The key or roots to molding the new born person to conform with what society has labeled as "acceptable behavior" is the family. The family becomes central in the socialization of growth, and first to teach us how to live with other persons. The family nucleus provides the first basic social environment for the developing youngster. "Parental behavior creates a climate or atmosphere in the home which has a far-reaching influence on the child's development."⁶ Two specific definitive generalizations become readily apparent: parental interest in, and acceptance of, their children produces self-confidence and more positive achievement aspiration whereas autocratic parental attitudes and lack of concern leads to major indices of maladjustive behavior in children and youth.

Paternal deprivation, broken homes, peer group pressure, school environment, et cetera, are all contributing factors in the youngster's search for "who he is and what to do about it." "Recent evidence indicates an almost unanimous agreement that the employment, per se, of the father is no less important than that of the mother in shaping and molding the child's personality. Traditionally the father served as the provider and head of the house and if he taught his son or daughter anything in the process, he did so unconsciously; developmentally, the father must consciously teach and do things for and with his offspring. Gradually, the father has been cast in a dual role of companion and authority figure with more of an emphasis of the former and decline of the latter.

From the time the child-adolescent ventures away from the protection of his home and parent, learning to get along with his peers become one of his most important developmental tasks. "According to A.H. Maslow, behavioral theorist, a 'hierarchy of needs' motivational ladder forms the basis for an evolvement of human personality. Needs develop as the individual responds to life situations from a basic, more essential sequence to a higher or secondary sequence. Six levels of hierarchal needs are envisioned, ranging from the most physiologically oriented to the most psychologically oriented. (1) Physiological body needs; (2) physical safety needs; (3) need for affection and love; (4) need for self-esteem; (5) need for prestige and status; and (6) need for self-actualization. From person to person is able to fulfill these needs. In the long run, the individual seeks to realize his potential and to translate it into creative and productive achievements; he strives for "self-realization."⁸

Over a course of time, individuals develop inner controls which regulate their "right" and "wrong" behavior. These inner controls soon reflect the culture's values and standards as imposed upon them throughout the early years by their parents. "Most children soon come to accept the broad values of the overall culture and the more specific values imposed upon them by their parents and others in authority. In the beginning, the child-adolescent must lean entirely upon the 'ready-made' standards of right and wrong passed on to them. Eventually, the child-adolescent starts to select the values and standards which help them to give their life a better meaning."⁹

One of the major goals of the child-adolescent's life is to develop socially acceptable and personally satisfying attitudes, ideals and beliefs based upon decisions and choices the youngster formulates. "Very early in life, the child-adolescent discovers that he is expected to acquire a 'workable' understanding of the meaning of life; to acquire a 'philosophy of life'. As a unique individual, the child-adolescent must develop and broaden an understanding of his beliefs, feelings, and intentions related to the meaning that he gives to the world about him. Decisions will be required; choices must be made. The child-adolescent develops his 'character': he fits into his life the moral and ethical values passed on to him; he adopts choice-making behaviors which are consistent with his ideals and beliefs."¹⁰

"Closely related to the child-adolescent's development of character is his development of 'values'. Both represent the child-adolescent's deepest and most sincere statements to himself (and to others about him) of what his life is about. The values or convictions that the child-adolescent develops become the organizing core of his thinking and affective life; they enable the youngster to maintain his sense of direction in his daily living. Well-established value systems - fair play, honesty, respect for others, loyalty, kindness - help the child-adolescent differentiate desirable from undesirable patterns of behaviors; they serve to regulate, channel, and mold, within the child-adolescent, socially and self-sanctioned directions which will guide him throughout his entire life-span. The child-adolescent is not innately endowed with this system of beliefs and ideals. Invariably, as previously mentioned, the child-adolescent's parents and others in authority serve as the primary sources of his value systems. In the long run, however, the parental influences tend to wane in importance. Particularly between the ages of 10 and 16, the family plays a less significant role in developing a child-adolescent's values; peer influences take on increasing importance." 11

The most difficult conflict that the child-adolescent "lives with" in the course of developing a character of life is the inconsistency he perceives between what adults tell him he should do and what they themselves do. "Young people are taught to be honest and sincere, to ration with others, yet they see deceit and dishonesty in adult relationships. They are told to be tolerant, but are surrounded by racial, religious, and class bigotry and intolerance....Decent and honorable relations between the sexes are stressed by parents and other social leaders. Yet not only are the newspapers filled with reports of illicit sexual relation, but...."12

In the final analysis, we need to give our youngsters additional moralistic and ethical experiences guided by adults in real life situations who apply the moral-ethical rules they transmit. We need to realize that our children and youth internalize the practices, rather than the preachments of their adult guides.

ACCEPTABLE BEHAVIOR

What is acceptable behavior? What is non-acceptable or deviant behavior? These are questions which to different individuals and/or groups have a variety of meanings. Other terms such as "love", "recreation", and "crime prevention" are just as difficult to define because of individual variations.

In order to establish what society has labeled as "acceptable behavior" we must first define non-acceptable or deviant behavior. The Heritage Dictionary defines deviant as: "Differing from a norm or from accepted Standards of Society."¹³ A definition from an introductory sociology text; "Deviant behavior is that behavior which does not conform to social expectations."¹⁴ For the purpose of this study, we will conclude that deviant behaviors is the act or display of non-conforming and/or rule-breaking behaviors which is in direct conflict with established laws and where the end result on one's liberty to a free society is halted by confinement.

In 1890, a French magistrate, Gabriel Tarde (1843-1904), insisted that "persons learn crime just as they learn a trade - regardless of what characteristics one has at birth, one must learn to become criminal by association with and imitation of others."¹⁵

Criminologist Edwin H. Sutherland (1883-1950) had a far more systematic and carefully formulated theory concerning criminal behavior. "Sutherland's statement of differential association theory takes the form of nine propositions concerning the process by which individuals come to engage in criminal behavior:

1. Criminal behavior is learned. (It is not inherited nor is it the result of low intelligence, brain damage, and so on).
2. Criminal behavior is learned in interaction with other persons in a process of communications.
3. The principal part of the learning of criminal behavior occurs within intimate personal groups. (At most, impersonal communications such as television, magazines, and newspapers, play only a secondary role in the learning of crime).
4. When criminal behavior is learned, the learning includes (a) techniques of committing crime, which are sometimes very complicated, sometimes very simple; (b) the specific direction of motives, drives, rationalizations, and attitudes.
5. The specific direction of motives and drives is learned from definitions of the legal codes as favorable or unfavorable. (This acknowledges the existence of conflicting norms. An individual may learn reasons for both adhering to and violating a given rule. For example, stealing is wrong; that is unless the goods are insured, when, of course, nobody really gets hurt).

6. A person becomes delinquent because of an excess of definitions favorable to violation of law over definitions unfavorable to violation of law. (This is the key proposition of the theory. An individual's behavior is affected by contradictory learning experiences, but the predominance of pro-criminal definitions leads to criminal behavior. It is important to note that the associations are not necessarily only criminal persons, but also definitions, norms, or patterns of behavior. Furthermore, in keeping with the notion of a learning theory, the proposition can be rephrased: A person becomes nondelinquent because of an excess of definitions unfavorable to violation of law).
7. Differential associations may vary in frequency, duration, priority, and intensity. (Frequency and duration are self-explanatory. Priority refers to the time in one's life when exposed to the association. Intensity concerns the prestige of the source of the behavior or pattern).
8. The process of learning criminal behavior by association with criminal and anticriminal patterns involves all of the mechanisms that are involved in any other learning. (Again, there is no unique learning process involved in acquiring deviant ways of behaving).
9. While criminal behavior is an expression of general needs and values, it is not explained by those general needs and values, since noncriminal behavior is an expression of the same needs and values. (A 'need for recognition' can be used to explain mass murder, running for president, or a .320 batting average, but it really explains nothing since it apparently accounts for both deviant and nondeviant actions)." 16

In general, behavior results from a learned experience based on individual needs, desires, determination, discipline, et cetera. During the advancing stages of life, most of us have learned what society has illustrated as acceptable behavior and nonacceptable behavior. In other words, "right" from "wrong". To continue one step further, some individuals not only have learned right from wrong, but how to manipulate the system to reap maximum benefits, or violate a given law and never get caught. Since ignorance is no excuse for the law, many of the perpetrators get caught within the system and have to suffer any consequences for their actions. This is not acceptable behavior. Acceptable behavior is the act of behaving so as to show how far one conforms to conventional rules of discipline or propriety as in the expectation of what society has labeled "acceptable behavior."

PROFILE OF THE PREADOLESCENT

Preadolescence applies to those years just before the onset of puberty. Puberty refers essentially to the maturation of the physical aspects of the sexual organs; the term means "age of manhood." One-half of puberty overlaps the early part of adolescence. For most, these are the latter years of elementary school and through the first year of junior high school. As early as eleven years of age for boys and nine for girls. Until the tenth year sex-differences has not played an important role in the development of the child. Although girls tend to seem more intellectually advanced than boys, there is only slight variations in size and physical ability.

Preadolescence is a period when physically, body growth has slowed down. When socially, the child is reaching out to the peer group, and when the family, although still important, takes less of the spotlight. Preadolescence is the initial stages of individualism. Because behavior results from a learned experience it is at this point that those who possess traits of deviant behavior have many options in conforming to what society has labeled "acceptable behavior." Recreation is one option.

Doctor June McLeod, School of Education, New York University, views the preadolescent as:

"an active energetic, noisy, and generally healthy child. Permitted to run, they'll not walk. If there's a fence, they're sure to jump over it; a tree or telephone pole, they'll climb it. They are a can-doer and will challenge the gang to follow. Raids on the refrigerator are common. For boy's, water for cleansing is avoidable, but swimming in it is a different matter - he loves to swim! The shirt tail is more often out than in, the hands and nails usually are considered 'grimy' by adults, but escape the boy's notice. He leaves a trail of dropped belongings as he tears through the house. He may, or may not, greet the adults who happen to be in the house, but it's obvious that they count only vaguely in his peer world.

Of course, no two preadolescents are alike, and there are those who seem to enjoy more quiet activities, whose appetites are picky, and whose appearances are models of adult standards. Likewise, minor deviations among preadolescents, as with all youth younger and older, fit the customs where they live and with whom they live. Ways of behaving come from society - from a culture - and that makes it hard to describe the preadolescent apart from the culture. These are the good years. They have already had most of the childhood diseases. They are much more independent, less accepting of adult standards, but extremely conforming to the peer group.

Perhaps as much as anything, it is the social behavior which distinguishes this group from that just younger. As the major task of this level is to begin to move from childhood towards independence, the rejection of adults and their standards is

common, yet not so violent as it will become in the adolescent period. Their moods become inexplicable and changeable, one moment cheerful and sunny, the next, grumpy and bellicose. Teasing, which is really timid hostility, rivalry, and fights between siblings occur often.

Sex lines are sharply drawn for most children this age. That is, most boys prefer to play with boys; and girls, for the most part, 'hate' boys. Yet neither group is unaware of the other, especially with the current emphasis on sex in mass media. There is considerable snatching of girls' scarves, some chasing and pummeling that goes on between the sexes. Boys may prefer the company of their own sex, but girls, precocity in physical and social development make boys continual targets for the fair sex's not-too-subtle overtures. The preadolescent boy is literally 'set upon' by the more mature preadolescent girl. This does not mean that boys of this age are unaware of sex. They do engage in some story-telling. They write notes, which the girls declare are 'not nice,' and use language of the four letter variety. They congregate in groups, tell stories, calculated to shock the girls, within the girls' hearing. Thus they declare their impending manhood.

For many, this is the age when being a member of a group or 'gang' is extremely important. For those who are a gang member, nothing is more important than the gang. The gang is a security-giving influence in their life. Here they can win approval for feats of skill, or for ideas which are accepted. They can say 'no' to their peers and try out ways of behaving that they dare not use with their family. Too young to break away entirely from the adults in their world, they can, nevertheless, find acceptance in the group, and, to a degree, defy adult authority through support from peers. The group is the social world for all. The structure of the group; is fluid. Leadership tends to be vested in no particular individual. A named leader, either by vote or acclamation, rarely exists.

For preadolescence is a time of hero worship, too. Heroes change with the times, of course. Many hold as admired figures persons much closer to them - a teacher, a camp counselor, a club leader and their parents. Identity with great people helps the adolescent move toward self-realization. Their heroes are people such as they hope to be. Although the preadolescent hasn't completely left Fantasyland, they are closer to looking at things realistically than ever before. They are beginning to weigh their own capacity against the man and the job they would like to be and have.

Children this age are gaining in ability to generalize and to see relationships. Piaget found that it was about the beginning of preadolescence before most children had the ability to use

causal relations in their thinking about the physical world.

Varying in length among individuals, preadolescence is not a sharply defined period. It is a time when the child's body will exhibit only gradual physical changes, a time when the child in our society tends to lessen his/her ties with family and transfer some of their loyalties to the peer group. It is a time when they require both physical and intellectual activity and need an understanding adult." 17

STATE OF FLORIDA
Profile of Incarcerated Offenders
Juveniles (17 Years of Age and Below)

The typical juvenile offender profile of the inmates admitted to the system during a 1973-1975 random sample study.

52% are White
69% are Male
74% are 16 years of age or younger

* Living Arrangements Prior to Commitment:

Both natural parents	38%
Mother only	26%
Mother and Stepfather	15%
Father (w/or w/out Step-mother)	7%
Other (relative or non-relative)	14%

* Family Income:

Less than \$5,000	36%
\$5,000 - \$10,000	44%
\$10,001- \$15,000	13%
\$15,001- \$84,000	7%

* Number of Previous Commitments:

First Offender	77%
Second Offender	20%
Third Offender	2%
Fourth & Above	1%

* Offense³ of Current Commitment:

Persons	17%
Property	42%
Victimless	11%
Technical	15%
CINS (Status)	15%

* YS Status Prior to Selected Commitment:

None	6%
Consent Supervision	6%
Probation	68%
Aftercare	14%
Corrections ¹	3%
Committed ²	2%

¹ Where prior status is listed as corrections, this means that the youths were committed as adults; but were administratively transferred to YS under a Departmental agreement.

² Occasionally a child is recommitted by the court even though already currently committed.

³ See Appendix K for a list of offenses included in each category.

Source: Florida's Juvenile Training Schools, A Population Profile and Recidivism Study; Department of HRS, Youth Services, February, 1977

CHILD

Appendix E

REFERRALS

POLICE

PARENTS

PUBLIC

SCHOOLS

Field
Investigation

Release to
custody of parent

Police

Youth
Resources Bureau

Juvenile Shelter

Detention hear-
ing within 24 hr

Release to cus-
tody of parents

JUVENILE
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
CITY OF JACKSONVILLE

Detained maximum
of 30 days is
allowed

Case Counselor
prepares report

STATE ATTORNEY

No Bill
insuf. evidence

Released

Files Petition

Detention Hearing

Dismisses Charges

Released

PLEA DAY

Trial

Not
Guilty

Guilty

Disposition

Committed to HRS
Youth Services
Department

Placed on proba-
tion of up to 20th
birthday

Let child go with
an admonition
(lecture)

Found
Not Guilty

STATE OF FLORIDA
PROFILE OF INCARCERATED OFFENDERS
ADULTS (18 Years of Age and Above)

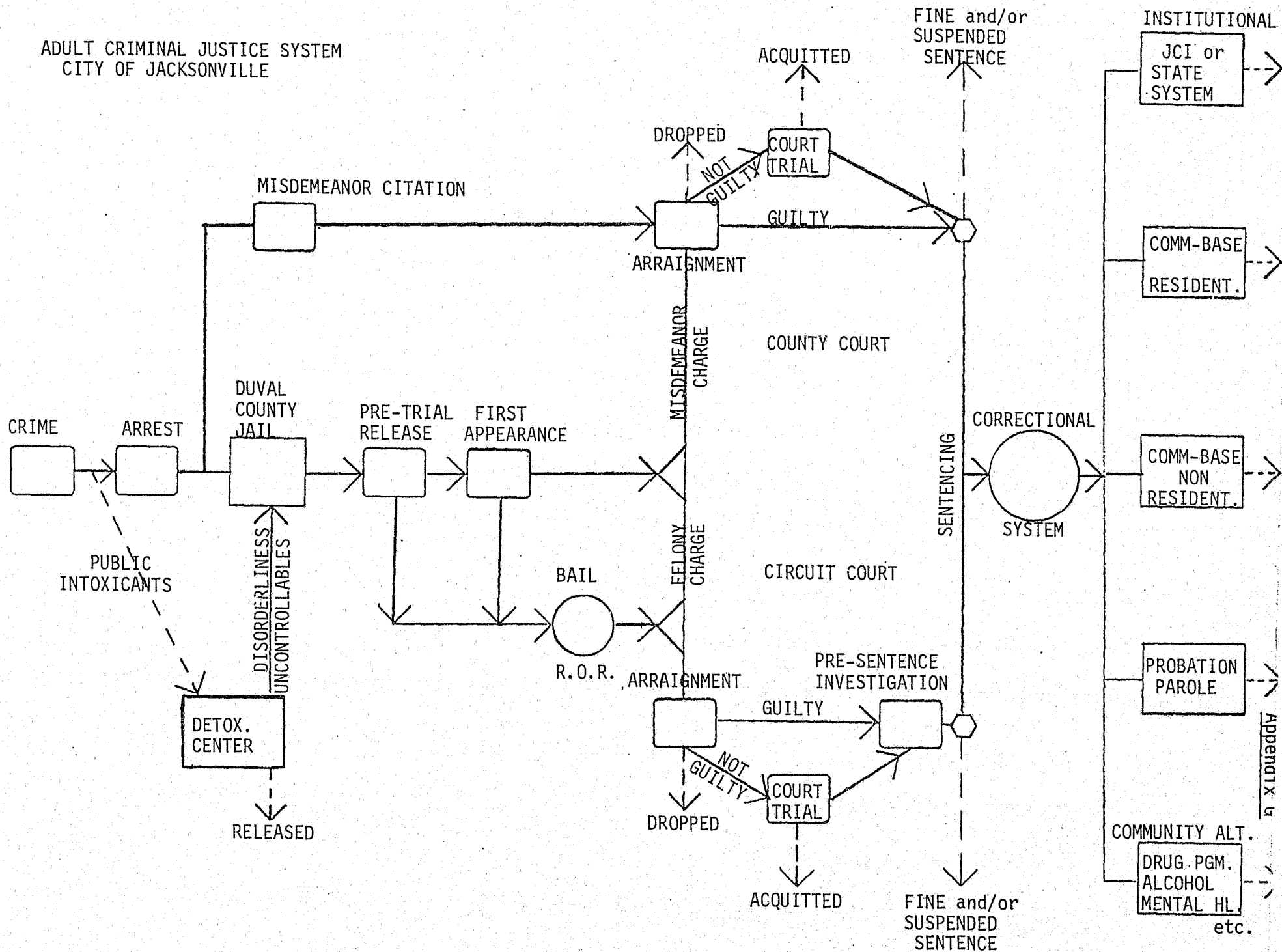
The typical adult offender profile of the 8,486 inmates admitted to the system during fiscal year 1975-76.

- * Is White (53%)
- * Is Male (94%)
- * Is 24 years of age or younger (53%)
- * Is Single (never married) (54%)
- * Has no previous military experience (78%)
- * Has a religious preference of Baptist (48%)
- * Is a resident of Florida (91%)
- * Comes from a broken home (51%)
- * Has an I.Q. of 99
- * Is one of 5 children in family
- * Claims at least occasional use of alcohol or drugs (60%)
- * Claims a 10th grade education
- * Has an average tested grade of 5.9
- * Is occupationally unskilled (40%)
- * Has no prior felony commitments (67%)
- * Was convicted of: 1) B & E (20%)
 2) Robbery (18%)
- * Is serving 4 years or less (51%)

Source: Florida Department of Offender Rehabilitation
Annual Report 1975-76

ADULT CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
CITY OF JACKSONVILLE

-54-



Appendix B

CRIME IN JACKSONVILLE

Serious crime in Jacksonville has been gradually decreasing since 1975. In 1976 statistics reveal a 9.6% reduction over 1975 and in 1977 a 10.25% decline over 1976. Nationwide during 1976 there was a .4% increase in reported Index Offenses over 1975. However, the City of Jacksonville experienced a 9.6% decrease which was much different than the national trend. Based on 1976 F.B.I. figures, comparison of crime in the United States with 59 other cities of a population of 250,000 and over, Jacksonville ranked 47th in Index Crime, 22nd in population and 47th in police officers to population with a rate of 1.74 per thousand population.

For clarification, Part I Crimes or serious crimes are based on UCR (Uniform Crime Report) criteria. These crimes were selected for the index because they are regarded as among the most serious violations against one's person and property. They include: murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. The Uniform Crime Report is a publication made up of crime statistics collected from approximately 11,000 law enforcement agencies representing 93 per cent of the national population. Florida, in concert with the development of the Florida Crime Information Center (FCIC), has become one of the first states to develop its own statewide program of law enforcement statistics. Part II crimes are offenses made up of all other crimes not classified as Part I crimes. Information on Part II offenses is reported only when an arrest has been made.

Yes, crime in Jacksonville is decreasing, but are you aware of the increase in juvenile arrests (17 years of age and under)? In 1975 juveniles accounted for only 22.8% of all persons arrested (one out of five) for Part I crimes in Jacksonville. An increase of 30.4% in 1976 and 40.5% (two out of five) in 1977 compare with national averages.

Topping the list of probabilities for this sudden explosion in crime is peer group influence. Since we now live in a changing society, the "majority rule" assumption seems to be moving aside and being replaced by individualism. Juveniles want to stand up and be counted. Old clichés such as "juveniles are to be seen and not heard" or "shut up until you grow up", no longer exist at adolescent levels. For whatever reasons juveniles are becoming more aggressive during their growing stages. Other contributing probabilities could be lack of love and attention, broken homes, social class, race, personality, individual needs, etc.

According to data released by the Office of the Sheriff, one of every 130 persons in Jacksonville last year (1977) was murdered, raped, assaulted or robbed. 840 persons were victims of assaults with a firearm, either by being shot at or suffering a direct wound. Another 638 persons were victims of assaults with knives or other cutting instruments, 874 were assaulted with other types of dangerous weapons and 163 suffered assaults from persons using their hands, fists or feet. In addition, 189 women reported to police that they were raped and another 84 reported they were victims of attempted rapes and assaults. Of the 1,565 robberies, 802 were cases where individuals were attacked by bandits who found their prey along the streets,

highways and alleys of the city. Another 132 of the robberies were directed against individuals in and around their homes, while the remaining 611 occurred in businesses and commercial establishments where employees were ordered to turn over the money on fear of their lives. A total of \$10.2 million worth of property was reported stolen and less than one third of that amount was recovered. The largest categories of property loss were automobiles, \$1.9 million; television sets, radios, and cameras, household goods, and other vehicles accounted for the remainder.

In order to pin-point crime to its smallest degree, Jacksonville's geographical boundries are sub-divided into 309 Police Reporting Areas. Since 1975, data from the Office of the Sheriff reveals that areas which include a major shopping center within it's boundries will dominate most incidents reported as well as most persons arrested. Larcenies in 1977 constituted 52.8% of all reported Part I crimes and 53.3% of all Part I arrests. In analyzing these "target areas" it was found they were predominately business areas with very little residential population. Current documented material from more than 125 business persons interviewed from these areas during the months of January through March, 1978, reveal that 50% of persons arrested were 17 years of age and below, juveniles. That 70% were 24 years of age and under and 95% reside in areas of the City other than where they were arrested.

We can summarize that crime in Jacksonville is declining, but juvenile involvement is continuing to play a dominate role in serious crimes. Factors such as population shifts, racial makeup shifts, family instability, unemployment and lack of leisure time involvement are other variables which need to be considered in assessing the total crime picture for the City of Jacksonville.

See Appendix L for analyzation of Jacksonville's crime statistics since 1975 and classification of Part I and Part II crimes.

RECREATION IN JACKSONVILLE

Although no comparative statistics within the field of recreation could be found as to how the City of Jacksonville ranks on the national level with other cities of comparable size, we were able to obtain conclusions from random survey polls on both the national and local levels.

Local Opinion Polls:

- * By more than a 2-1 margin, Jacksonville residents feel recreation facilities here are adequate for them and their families, but only a plurality feel the facilities are as good as other places they have lived. (Jacksonville Journal)
- * A polled majority agree that "Entertainment and cultural activities and facilities in the Jacksonville area are as good as those in other cities in which they have lived and visited." (Jacksonville-Journal)
- * A majority of persons over 45 rated Jacksonville favorably or equal to other cities, while a majority of younger persons said the city has worse facilities than other places. (Jacksonville-Journal)
- * The most popular leisure activity was 1) reading; 2) fishing; 3) television; 4) physical exercise; 5) bowling; 6) arts & crafts; and so on. (Jacksonville-Journal)
- * A polled majority from a February, 1977, survey by the League of Women Voters would not support a tax increase.
- * Most people interviewed were not aware of existing facilities and activities. (League of Women Voters)
- * From a list of 14 interest areas, the top five things people would like public recreation to provide are 1) playgrounds; 2) botanical gardens; 3) parks; 4) bicycle paths; 5) shooting range. (League of Women Voters)
- * From a Community Attitudes Toward Juvenile Delinquency Survey, conducted by the Office of Criminal Justice Planning, FOURTH DIMENSION - Crime Prevention Unit, December, 1977, 90.9% of those polled believed that recreational programs "are effective in reducing or preventing juvenile delinquency."

National Opinion Polls:

- * Three out of four Americans see recreation to be an important part of their lives. (Opinion Research Corporation, Princeton, N.J.)

- * The average adult has between 4 to 5 hours of "leisure" time per day.
- * Television viewing is now the major at home leisure-time activity with the average household viewing more than six hours per day.
- * Sports place fourth as a leisure activity, far after television, visiting, and reading.
- * 89% of the adults feel arts are "Important to quality of life in the community."
- * Teenagers and young adults are the greatest participants in outdoor recreation. By age 45 less than half of all adults participate in any outdoor events.
- * Picnicking is the major outdoor activity, followed by swimming, attending outdoor sports or concerts, playing outdoor sports, walking, fishing, boating, camping.
- * Affluent people are more likely to participate in outdoor activity than the poor.

Although the credibility of polled surveys is sometime questionable as to their validity, they will generally reveal factors which gives the reader a chance to agree or disagree with the findings, and voice their own opinion.

Leisure opportunity is vital for the recreation of a community. Sports, culture, and the arts all are basic to the health and happiness of citizens. Jacksonville's leisure/recreation is not so different from other types of opportunities found in any great American city. Naturally its water resources and climate gives a sports and outdoor recreation potential that typifies the best of Florida living, and is the envy of other states across the nation. Yet opportunities for renewal through the arts, gardening, history, reading, media, events, community schools, and crafts, as well as the joy of human celebration and mutual appreciation are no less important. Jacksonville is a City of Opportunity for a divesity of choices to rest, relax, and have fun; ample opportunties for active involvement in creating and developing leisure activities that serve young and old, rich and poor, and provides the opportunity to learn about nature and history by conservation of historical sites and unique ecological features.

The City's Department of Recreation and Public Affairs has the overall responsibility of administering and promoting recreational programs, sports events, and entertainment geared to all ages of the citizenry of Jacksonville. Also, the development of comprehensive programs, facilities and lands to provide present and future recreational needs. The Department is sub-divide into four Divisions:

1. Division of Auditorium and Coliseum which is responsible for providing entertainment and indoor sports activities and those diversified programs which lend themselves to these facilities. These include professional, collegiate, high school indoor athletics, adult and youth oriented concerts, internationally known artists from the show business world, and local civic events requiring meeting rooms and their assemblies.
2. Division of Gator Bowl and Wolfson Baseball Park which is responsible for the promotion of these two facilities, state and nationwide, in the interest of bringing professional, college and high school football and baseball; all segments of community life entertainment, such as religious meetings, country music type shows, soccer, rock shows and various entertainment type groups drawing minimum and maximum capacity crowds
3. Division of Recreation and Parks which is responsible for the developing and conducting a total cultural social and physical recreation activity program for citizens of all ages, making use of City recreational facilities. Such programs include: baseball, football, basketball leagues geared to both youth and adult; track and field events supervised summer programs throughout staffed community centers and playgrounds; and city wide programs/projects. The care and maintenance of all public parks is also a part of this service.
4. Radio Station WJAX provides a 24 hour AM-FM Stereo Broadcasting on 930 kc. on the AM dial and 95.1 mcs. on the FM dial. Program format is middle-of-the-road.

The leisure resources of Jacksonville cover a range of interests and assets as diverse as the Edward Waters' Choir, garden clubs, horse groups, and the high school bands and teams of Ribault, Raines, and Stanton. Facilities such as the Civic Auditorium, Wolfson Baseball Park, the Coliseum, Gator Bowl, Museum of Arts and Sciences, and community schools are basic assets of which we can be proud. The following list is only the beginning of an inventory of leisure opportunity in Jacksonville.

- * ARTS ASSEMBLY OF JACKSONVILLE - As the area's community arts agency, the Assembly provides a wide variety of services for more than 50 cultural arts organizations and institutions in the area which produces over 500 cultural activities each year attended by more than one million citizens.
- * CUMMER GALLERY - Opened to the public in 1961, the million dollar Gallery at 829 Riverside Avenue stands on the site of the Old Cummer Mansion. Outstanding formal gardens provide an exciting vista to the St. Johns River. The two story gallery on a 2.4 acre site houses a collection of original works of art, mainly paintings, furniture, and china - European and American dating from about 1400

to 1900 A.D. Exhibitions, changed every four weeks, focus on all types of art. Cummer Gallery sponsors over 50 programs annually, reaching over 50,000 citizens through its 1,500 members.

- * MUSEUM OF ARTS AND SCIENCES - Founded in 1948 as the Jacksonville Arts Club and from quarters in the Fleming Home on Riverside Avenue, the Jacksonville Art Museum has grown into one of the city's most valuable and active cultural institutions. From its \$300,000 "school wing" - first building unit of its Master Plan, the Art Museum provides a wide range of community cultural arts services, including: 10 educational classes for children and adults, workshops, lectures and performances. The emphasis for its 1,300 members is 20th Century Art, Oriental, and Pre-Columbian. Some 60,000 area residents attended museum functions last year alone.

The Art Museum features the Koger Gallery, housing one of the finest collections of Oriental porcelains in the country which opened in 1973. Comprised of well over 1,000 items, the Collection includes works made during the major eras of Chinese history from the neo-lithic period to the early 20th Century. The importance of these highly refined wares ranks Jacksonville among the nation's prominent institutions.

- * JACKSONVILLE BALLET THEATRE - Made its professional debut in 1970 with a highly acclaimed production of "The Nutcracker." The Company of 28 dancers, plus guests artists, has presented a succession of widely applauded performances to over 30,000 area residents each year. The Company has recently instituted a joint program with the Community Schools to provide ballet orientation courses.
- * JACKSONVILLE SYMPHONY - Now in its 25th season, the Jacksonville Symphony provides a wide variety of symphonic musical experiences for some 110,000 citizens each year. Subscription series, Young People's Concerts, High School Concerts, Pops Concerts and Run Out Concerts are among the many types of programming the Symphony provides for the community.
- * JACKSONVILLE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF FINE ARTS - Represents one of the finest educational institutions in the country, and is unique in the Southeast by offering five degree programs, and sponsoring or producing over 150 cultural arts events or activities during the year, attended by some 400,000 residents.
- * OPERA REPERTORY - Founded in 1961, ORG is a professional resident opera company producing full opera with area talent supplemented by visiting artists. Four operas were offered this year.
- * THEATRE JACKSONVILLE - The oldest continuously producing theatre in the United States is now in its 55th year with five major productions each year reaching nearly 20,000 residents.

- * UNIVERSITY OF NORTH FLORIDA, DEPARTMENT OF FINE ARTS - Provides over 25 annual programs for some 1,000 students in music, art and drama.
- * MUSEUMS - There are three public museums in Jacksonville. The Jacksonville Art Museum was visited by 60,000 persons last year, while the Cummer Art Gallery has over 50,000 visitors. The Children's Museum was visited by the most persons with 85,800 public attendance, and an additional 46,060 visiting from school groups.
- * READING - Citizens of Jacksonville spend over 40 minutes of their daily leisure time reading. The morning newspaper has a daily circulation of 104,200.

The Jacksonville Public Library System is the major source of books and serves Duval and Nassau Counties with the main library and 10 branches, with three new branches planned. The school libraries also loan books to citizens. The two universities and five college campuses as well as private schools also loan books.

- * TENNIS - Tennis is one of the fastest growing sports in America and Jacksonville is no exception. Currently there are 51 city owned courts in Jacksonville with an additional two under construction.

In 1973, 36 apartment complexes had over 50 tennis courts. Associations accounted for an additional 12 courts, with 10 being in the Arlington area. The three military bases in Jacksonville have 17 tennis courts.

Jacksonville is currently short 280 public tennis courts with this number increasing to 332 by 1980.

- * BICYCLING - There are an estimated 173,100 bicycles in Jacksonville. More people ride bicycles for fun and recreation than for any other reason. In 1969, adult bikers accounted for only 12% of all sales, while adults bought 74% of all bikes sold in 1974. Jacksonville currently has 96 miles of bike routes on roads throughout the City. There have not been any bike paths constructed in the City.
- * GOLFING - There are a total of 23 golf courses in Duval County with 14 being private and 5 semi-private. There are 4 privately owned courses opened to the public. Playing golf is limited by opportunity and opportunity is limited to those who have money to play. The 14 private courses have an initiation fee of over \$5000 and monthly dues exceeding \$40 a month. Three of the courses in Jacksonville are limited to military personnel.

- * SWIMMING POOLS - The seven public pools in Duval served 142,000 residents in 1974. During the 1974 season, 3,268 adults and children were taught how to swim during a six-week class. There are times during the summer months when residents are refused admittance because of over-crowded conditions. Of the city's seven public swimming pools, four are located in the core area. Five of the seven pools are located in predominantly black areas. Only one public swimming pool is located on the southside of the St. Johns River.

Jacksonville currently needs 33-25 yard pools and 16-50 meter pools to meet current population needs. The apartment complexes have been meeting some of the demand for pools with 118 complexes having 152 pools in 1973. The number of private citizens with their own pools has been increasing with 1,520 building permits for pools being awarded between 1970 and 1974. The private clubs throughout the City contained 13 pools and the three military bases in Jacksonville have 15 pools.

- * BOATING - Boating is becoming a favorite weekend pastime for many Jacksonville Area residents. Last year saw over 16,250 registered boats, not including non-powered boats. The advent of one-man sailboats has brought an even greater number of boats to the St. Johns River. There are 13 private marinas with boat ramps in Duval County.
- * FISHING AND HUNTING - The number of persons in Duval County holding fishing licenses as of March, 1974, reached 28,952. Between June, 1973 and May, 1974, 35,592 people bought fishing licenses. Fishing licenses are not required for those over 65 or for salt water fishing.

In the year between June, 1973 and May, 1974, 12,828 persons had purchased hunting licenses. The number with hunting licenses as of March, 1975, reached 12,665. The number of people holding a combination fishing and hunting license was 3,957 between June, 1973 and March, 1974, and 3,490 as of March, 1975.

- * CAMPING - There are three camping facilities in the Jacksonville area. Carey State Forest, located in northwest Duval County and southeastern Nassau County, provides limited camping. Little Talbot Island State Park and the newly opened camping facilities at Kathryn Abbey Hanna Park also provide camping for area residents.
- * HANDBALL - There are no public handball courts in Jacksonville. Handball courts could also be used for paddleball and serve as a practice area for tennis. There are 11 handball courts in clubs, associations and schools, and 7 on the military bases.
- * ZOO - The zoo is located on 47 tree shaded acres on the north bank of the Trout River. The number of people who visited the Jacksonville Zoo in 1974 totaled 255,000. Out-of-area tourists account for about 45% of total visitors. Besides over 800 rare

animals, birds and reptiles, the zoo offers recreation facilities, amusement rides and areas for picnicking and group parties.

- * YOUTH AND ADULT SPORTS PROGRAMS - flourish on all competitive levels. With one major national adult slow pitch event behind us, 1975, 76 will see consecutive women's and men's national tournaments here with teams from all over the United States participating.

Four thousand (4,000) boys playing on over 125 football teams; 14,000 boys and girls play on baseball and softball teams supported and led by thousands of dedicated neighborhood volunteers.

Three hundred (300) adult softball and baseball teams (5,000 players) have spring and summer leagues which play in Regional and National tournaments to be held in the beautiful Drew Park Complex.

- * JACKSONVILLE'S 50,000 SENIOR CITIZENS - have convinced city government of the need to build the first Senior Citizen's Community Center in 1976-77. Site has been selected, construction monies in question.

Jacksonville has one go-cart track, two model airplane flying sites and two skateboard parks.

Jacksonville has over 5,000 acres of parks and recreation grounds. The city currently operates 40 mini-parks, 122 neighborhood parks, 75 community parks, and four metropolitan parks. The 450 acre Kathryn Abbey Hanna Park includes 1.5 miles of shoreline, a 35 acre lake, hammocks, and dunes. The facility offers water activities, both ocean and lake front, camping, picnicking and nature trails.

From Amelia Island to St. Augustine, the beaches, river, and the Intracoastal Waterway provide swimming, boating, fishing, and camping. Amelia Island, Ponte Vedra, Sawgrass, Kathryn Abbey Hanna Park, Kingsley Plantation, and Little Talbot Island are major private and public facilities that attract large number of citizens.

The St. Johns River and its many tributaries is one of the greatest attributes of the city. There are 125 miles of water - or 34,000 acres of water related opportunity. The Beaches are a regional asset that cover 80.3 miles, and have 1,950 acres of beach.

The newest major leisure time innovation in Jacksonville, the Community Schools, offer inexpensive courses in subjects as varied as judo, auto mechanics, ballet, yoga, ballroom and square dancing, bridge clubs, tennis, and arts and crafts.

The aid of federal, state, local, and united Way monies help support a wide variety of family and youth leisure programs through

the structure of YMCA, YWCA, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Boy's Clubs, Girl's Clubs, Campfire Girls, Big Brothers, et cetera. The Police Athletic League, 4-H Clubs, four-wheel drive club, various community associations are other non-profit types of organizations which are available throughout the area.

By identifying the increasing need for leisure time activities, building corporations have placed a strong emphasis on recreation as a major part of future construction. Recreation is used as a selling point in apartment complex living and housing developments. A variety of recreational facilities, with structured activities are offered by most complexes and communities throughout the City of Jacksonville.

This preview of the Leisure Opportunities in Jacksonville has been only a general assessment of what this city has to offer its residents. "Seek and ye shall find."

Part of the information contained in this section of the study was abstracted from the proposed 1980 Recreation Master Plan for the City of Jacksonville. (See Supplemental Annex for a continued list of existing and possible recreation/leisure time activities and facilities.)

CRIME PREVENTION VIA RECREATION

"Serious Crime up 15 percent in 1977, Trend Continues"

"Shop Owner Shot Dead in Robbery"

"Grandmother Raped in Her Home"

"Teenager and Policeman Killed in Shootout at Suspected
Drug Center"

So we read in the headlines, where will it all end?

"In the last analysis, the most promising and so the most important method of dealing with crime is by preventing it - by ameliorating the conditions of life that drive people to commit crimes and that undermine the restraining rules and institutions erected by society against antisocial conduct....Clearly it is with young people that prevention efforts are most needed and hold the greatest promise.... They are not yet set in their ways; they are still developing, still subject to the influence of the socializing institutions that structure - however skeletally - their environment....But that influence, to do the most good, must come before the youth has become involved in the formal criminal justice system." 18

The only successful means of attaining effective crime prevention is through community involvement. Members of the general public, (who are the victims of crime), must be aware of and stimulated to individual and collective actions that will reduce their probability of victimization. We must be responsible for ourselves and our communities. There are no sure answers for crime prevention; some work in one locale but not in another. However, the idea of citizen involvement should offer communities an area of unexplored potential for reducing crime. Crime is everyone's responsibility. There are no experts in crime prevention - that is why citizens involvement is crucial to dealing with crime.

The term "Crime Prevention" is frequently used to encompass all the theories of crime causation and approaches to its reduction. These theories and approaches are normally directed to socio-economic causal factors with emphasis placed on programs to improve housing and recreation, to divert "first" time offenders and to counsel and rehabilitate convicted offenders in order to show them ways through which they can become productive members of our law-abiding society. Although the term "Crime Prevention" itself has not yet been fully defined to the satisfaction of many police, courts and corrections officials, criminologists, sociologists, or other researchers and practitioners in the criminal justice field, logic would indicate that the term "crime prevention" by definition, would indicate activities that are conducted to prevent a criminal event.

Crime prevention covers a broad spectrum and must involve both

the reduction of initiative (employment, better housing, boys and girls clubs, outreach centers), as well as the reduction of opportunity (environmental design, neighborhood watch, and operation I.D.). Each community should begin by asking themselves what their needs are in the area of crime prevention, and what their community can do specifically to prevent crime. Then the community should begin to develop a plan of action, whether in their local Criminal Justice Planning Unit, Sheriff's Office or whatever other agency they decide, and assist in the community's implementation of crime prevention programs. Whether crime prevention programs consist of neighborhood watch groups, school curriculum, operation I.D., recreational programs, or whatever, the responsibility of crime prevention must be returned to the community where it belongs and where it must begin if it is to be effective.

Through the efforts of Jacksonville's Office of the Sheriff, Crime Prevention Unit, implementation of programs such as Community Posse, Neighborhood Watch, Operation I.D., Home and Commercial Security Checks, and the newly founded "Get Tough With Crime - Join the Resistance Program" have all proven to be successful deterrents toward crime. The programs are successful because they are community and/or volunteer oriented and the results have proven factors of the effectiveness of each program.

Not so true with recreational programs. Although recreation has not been disproven, it remains in the gray area of proving its existence as a deterrent to criminal activity. Only the individual's assessment prevails as to what recreation has meant in modifying their behavior to what society has labeled "acceptable behavior." To mention a few of Jacksonville's influential people who have spoken out on what recreation programs have meant to them is Mayor Hans G. Tanzler, Jr., who stated in a March, 1978 speech at the Boy's Club Hall of Fame dedication that "if it had not been for recreation, athletic involvement and certain coaches during my growing up years, I probably would not have been Mayor of Jacksonville today." John Porter, Jacksonville's Director of Youth Services Division for Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services and Stan Jordan, Director of Duval County's Community Education Programs, have also made comments that recreation programs and athletic participation had an impact in the early stages of their life which has possibly led to where they are today. Realizing these are only personal feelings I am sure that if each of us would take a moment to reminisce, we too could pin-point what positive and/or negative factors led us to where we are today. Family, religion, school, friends, police, recreation, et cetera, are possible contributing factors, but again depending on individual preference and values, one area may have had more of an impact than the other.

Over the years, studies have been attempted which would reveal the effect recreation has on one's life and the correlation as a crime deterrent. There is a strong sentiment, but little evidence, in support of the proposition that participation in organized leisure-time activities builds character and helps children grow into mature and responsible adulthood. A number of character-building and recreational organizations secure public or voluntary funds on the assumption that their presence is necessary to combat crime and delinquency. A number of

studies have been done seeking to establish the relationship between recreation and crime. As far back as 1918, a study supplied by H.W. Thurston, author of "Delinquency and Spare Time", concluded that 2,587 delinquents in Cleveland, Ohio, were delinquent because of the habitual misuse of their leisure.

While some forms of criminal or delinquent behavior are in fact measures of leisure, one cannot automatically conclude that conventional character-building or recreational activities can offer an alternative attractive to the offender. A 1930's study by F.M. Thrasher, author of "The Gang", analyzed the impact of Boy's Club on delinquency. Here he found that "more delinquents than non-delinquents were members of their organized recreational groups and that composed as such these groups did not necessarily deter delinquency." 19

Since the first Thrasher study, there have been a number of surveys which have attempted to examine delinquency rates before and after the establishment of a boy's club in a particular area. These studies universally found a decrease in recorded delinquency subsequent to the introduction of the boy's club program. Such studies suffer from the chronic problem of determining a cause and effect relationship between a particular program and the number of recorded delinquencies. There are methodological difficulties in such an endeavor that make any findings, negative or positive, suspect. In 1942, the Chicago Recreation Commission, in an exhaustive study of recreation in Chicago conducted by Shanas and Dunning on 15,000 boys and 8,000 girls, found "not only that more nondelinquents than delinquents engaged in supervised recreation but that more non-delinquents, not engaged in supervised play later became delinquent than those who did." 20

In addition to the studies already mentioned, there have been other efforts to assess the relationship between the provision of recreation and the incidence of delinquency. "These studies neither demonstrated in any conclusive fashion that recreation prevented delinquency nor were they able to demonstrate conclusively that recreation was without value in delinquency prevention." 21 The reader is left with the conclusion that recreation is good or at least not harmful and might be of some value in crime prevention.

As stated by Beck and Beck in their 1967 publication of "Recreation and Delinquency", for the preadolescent, play and pleasure are the bait and for the adolescent or adult with a criminal or delinquent record or great vulnerability to criminality and delinquency, the bait is money and jobs.

Recreation is needed by all. The field of recreation has a definite commitment to young people, in fact, its history has been one of youth concern and programming. Those who take the long look see recreation as making a vastly more significant contribution to lives than simply occupying time pleasantly for a few hours occasionally. The national and state levels of the Criminal Justice System's Standards and Goals have recommended that recreation is to be

recognized as an integral part of an intervention strategy aimed at preventing delinquency. With the expressed purpose of providing recreational and character-building activities, recreation program efforts have existed for many years. Although recreation facilities are usually created for the sole purpose of recreation, there is a growing utilization of such activities as a strategy to provide counseling.

Nationally, recreational program elements were generally unsound and not clearly articulated. Methodological rigor was almost non-existent, with a general feeling of "try anything" that belies real program format. Intervention strategies and client identification were loosely constructed at key decision-making points making evaluation procedures difficult, if not impossible.

At the present time, the state of the art of recreational delinquency prevention programs is generally characterized by informality of program structure and function. Recreational practitioners often express anti-theoretical notions which results in limited documentation of program goals and objectives. Recreation can play an increasingly meaningful role in responding to human needs, "if recreation programs are to have relevance in today's world, they must merge with others to create a total environment serving a central goal of human development." 22

Whether recreation in itself can prevent crime and delinquency is open to debate.

The Use of Recreation to Prevent Delinquency as stated in Chapter 7 of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals (1973) recommends:

"A recreation-oriented delinquency prevention program must confront the major influences in the lives of young people. Empey points out that 'juveniles, and especially delinquents, exist within a narrow life space centering around the family, school, and peers. Consequently, an especially difficult situation is created for any individual who is cut off from two of these three major sources of support.' 20

Furthermore, the delinquency prevention recreation activity must be integrated into the total unified delinquency prevention effort. In an article entitled 'Delinquency and Recreation: Fact and Fiction,' 21 Richard Kraus emphasizes that '....education, recreation, family counseling, or improvement of housing or job opportunities cannot work miracles when taken separately. They must be combined in a meaningful and effective team approach, in which each aspect of the problem (environmental, family structure, and individual personality) is the focus of concern.' A recreation program that is unrelated to the other needs, problems, and conditions of an individual's life can do little more than temporarily divert him from certain negative associations and activities.

Special emphasis must be placed on programs that reach out to youths who traditionally reject or avoid established recreation programs, and the effectiveness of such efforts needs to be assessed. Youths whose behavior typically precludes their participation in recreation programs should be permitted to take part in programs designed to deal with disruptive behavior, and thus should be closely associated with the program either as part of it or as a referral option.

Kraus discussed the role of recreation in a number of settings, pointing out that 'many delinquent acts of youth...emanate from a craving for excitement, a testing of one's manhood, and a sheer reaction to boredom,' and suggesting that 'organized recreation service must be (able) to provide socially acceptable outlets that are as exciting and challenging as the antisocial act.' Organized recreation service also is seen to have 'the potential for providing meaningful relationships with understanding and affectionate adults,' who may develop the role of 'surrogate parent.' Recognizing that family inadequacies often are related to delinquent behavior, Kraus states that recreation departments 'must make a major effort to promote family recreation services and activities,' and to 'help parents become more involved with their children in different and more favorable relationships.'

Kraus feels that 'In those community settings where teenagers are ready and willing to enter a teencenter or other youth organization program, they may be given a large measure of responsibility for organizing themselves and planning and conducting activities.' Where youth are not ready to enter existing programs, Kraus suggests that roving leaders offer counseling and assistance and 'over a period of time, strive to change their system of values and behavior patterns to the point where they are ready to become involved in the community center or agency.'

20 La Mer T. Empey and Steven G. Lubeck, "Delinquency Prevention Strategies" (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1972), p.4

21 Richard G. Kraus, "Delinquency and Recreation - Fact and Fiction." Recreation (October 1965). p. 383" 23

'More and better evaluations of crime prevention projects are needed. Evaluation must be concerned not only with how effective a program is, but also with why it is effective, and how effective it is in comparison with some alternative prevention strategy.

Experimentation with differential treatment, as an attempt to match youth needs, types of delinquents, and methods of treatment, is strongly encouraged. There is no answer or set of answers to crime and delinquency prevention. Exploration designed to see what works, even if it is not based on a scientifically derived hypothesis, is worthwhile if accompanied

by careful documentation and evaluation. In particular, alternatives to incarceration need to be developed more fully. A trial and error approach is the only feasible way to discover these alternatives, given the present state of our knowledge.

We must be willing to engage in risk-taking by trying out new programs and approaches.

Offense Codes

Offenses against persons:

1. Murder
2. Manslaughter
3. Sexual Battery
4. Armed Robbery
5. Other Robbery
6. Aggravated Assault
7. Assault (except aggravated)

Offenses against property:

8. Arson
9. Burglary (and Breaking and Entering)
10. Grand Larceny (except Auto)
11. Auto Theft
12. Receiving Stolen Property
13. Other Felony
14. Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle
15. Petit Larceny (except Shoplifting)
16. Shoplifting

Victimless Offenses:

17. Concealed Firearm
18. Narcotic Drug Law Violation
19. Marijuana Offense
20. Alcoholic Beverage Possession
21. Other Drug Law Violation
22. Concealed Weapon (except Firearm)
23. Criminal Mischief (Vandalism)
24. Trespassing
25. Prostitution
26. Misdemeanor Sex Offense
27. Disorderly Intoxication
28. Loitering and Prowling
29. Traffic (delinquency)
30. Other Misdemeanor

Technical Violations:

31. Violation of Probation (technical)
32. Violation of Aftercare (technical)
33. Violation of Court Order (technical)

CINS (Child In Need of Supervision) Offenses:

34. Runaway
35. Truancy
36. Incurigible, Beyond Control
37. CINS (Unspecified)

CRIME TIME SPAN COMPARSION
1976/1977 Reported Offenses - Part I Crimes*
City of Jacksonville

	1976 <u>One Every</u>	1977
Index Crimes (Part I)	12.3	13.8 minutes
Violent Crimes	1.3	1.4 hours
Homicide	89.4	106.8 hours
Rape	32.1	30.0 hours
Robbery	5.6	6.0 hours
Aggravated Assault	1.8	1.9 hours
Non-Violent Crime	14.7	16.5 minutes
Breaking/Entering Burglary	47.3	52.9 minutes
Larceny	23.1	26.0 minutes
Auto Theft	4.7	5.2 hours

* Sheriff's Office - City of Jacksonville, Florida

PART I CRIMES
Arrests by Age and Sex

		1975		1976		1977
AGE						
10 & Under - 17		22.8%	> 62.9%	30.4%	> 66.8%	40.5% > 70.2%
18 - 24		40.1%		36.4%		29.7%
25 - 65 & Over		37.1%		33.2%		29.9%
SEX						
10 & Under - 17	Male	17.9%		22.5%		32.3%
	Female	4.9%		7.9%		8.2%
18 - 24	Male	32.3%		28.8%		23.3%
	Female	7.8%		7.6%		6.4%
25 - 65 & Over	Male	29.6%		25.4%		22.9%
	Female	7.6%		7.8%		6.9%

Data - Sheriff's Office - Jacksonville, Florida

City of Jacksonville, Florida

REPORTED & ARRESTED STATISTICS
for
1977

PART I CRIMES	Reported	Arrested	Sex	12 & Under	13-15	16-17	18-20	21-22	23-24	25-29	30-34	35 & Over	Total	White	Negro	Other
HOMICIDE	82	90	M			7	11	14	7	11	9	14	73	28	45	
			F		3	1	1	1	1	2	2	6	17	7	10	
RAPE	292	94	M	2	5	19	13	19	5	13	7	11	94	33	61	
			F													
ROBBERY	1453	468	M	5	27	58	112	57	53	61	35	22	430	178	252	
			F			5	11	5	5	9	3		38	17	21	
ASSAULT	4576	1103	M	25	72	77	107	81	73	121	104	235	895	511	383	1
			F	5	23	19	24	15	15	23	23	61	208	79	129	
BREAKING & ENTERING	9930	1986	M	141	453	368	351	143	95	142	71	108	1872	1171	701	
			F	16	36	17	12	6	7	9	7	4	114	89	25	
LARCENY	20,186	4535	M	292	635	423	399	228	164	324	163	471	3099	1594	1497	8
			F	90	281	192	221	118	97	139	79	219	1436	855	577	4
AUTO THEFT	1685	239	M	4	77	59	26	19	5	11	4	13	218	148	70	
			F		8	4	3	2	1	2		1	21	17	4	
TOTALS	38,204	8515		580	1620	1249	1291	708	528	867	507	1165	8515	4729	3775	13
			M	469	1269	1011	1019	561	402	683	393	874	6681	3663	3009	9
			F	111	351	238	272	147	126	184	114	291	1834	1004	700	4
PART II CRIMES																
ALL OTHER	18,258	20,037	M	285	1011	1215	2267	1574	1317	2455	1589	4950	16663	11674	4979	10
			F	55	428	297	450	295	281	477	308	783	3374	2289	1080	5
GRAND TOTAL	56,462	28,552		920	3059	2761	4028	2527	2120	3799	2404	6898	28552	18690	9834	28

DATA - Office of the Sheriff - Jacksonville, Florida
Compiled by FOURTH DIMENSION - Crime Prevention Unit

Appendix L
continued

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

City of Jacksonville, Florida

REPORTED & ARRESTED STATISTICS
for
1976

PART I CRIMES	Reported	Arrested	Sex	12 & Under	13-15	16-17	18-20	21-22	23-24	25-29	30-34	35 & Over	Total	White	Negro	Other
HOMICIDE	98	74	M		1	1	8	11	6	10	12	17	66	22	44	
			F					1	3	3		1	8	3	5	
RAPE	273	149	M		2	11	33	22	12	31	18	20	149	59	89	1
			F													
ROBBERY	1565	462	M	4	27	52	121	58	36	68	27	40	433	142	291	
			F		5	3	9	5		5	1	1	29	12	16	1
ASSAULT	4984	900	M	8	45	31	83	64	53	123	93	243	743	364	376	3
			F	4	7	12	17	16	6	20	21	54	157	40	116	1
BREAKING & ENTERING	11,117	1484	M	115	179	162	409	126	109	120	68	114	1402	829	572	1
			F	11	11	6	13	11	8	8	5	9	82	52	30	
LARCENY	22,765	4556	M	272	450	333	534	266	213	327	148	452	2995	1613	1377	5
			F	85	299	173	268	136	102	170	111	217	1561	907	649	5
AUTO THEFT	1867	292	M	5	39	41	73	30	11	28	18	24	269	198	71	
			F		7	4	2	2	3	2	1	2	23	17	6	
TOTALS	42,669	7917		504	1072	829	1570	748	562	915	523	1194	7917	4258	3642	17
			M	404	743	631	1261	577	440	707	384	910	6057	3227	2820	10
			F	100	329	198	309	171	122	208	139	284	1860	1031	822	7
PART II CRIMES																
ALL OTHER	19,107	23,752	M	250	744	747	3216	1946	1564	3082	1938	6610	20097	13579	6490	28
			F	69	291	179	603	321	284	509	356	1043	3655	2425	1227	3
GRAND TOTAL	61,776	31,669		823	2107	1755	5389	3015	2410	4506	2817	8847	31669	20262	11359	48

DATA - Office of the Sheriff - Jacksonville, Florida
Compiled by FOURTH DIMENSION - Crime Prevention Unit

Appendix L
continued

City of Jacksonville, Florida

REPORTED & ARRESTED STATISTICS
for
1975

PART I CRIMES	Reported	Arrested	Sex	12 & Under	13-15	16-17	18-20	21-22	23-24	25-29	30-34	35 & Over	Total	White	Negro	Other
HOMICIDE	90	92	M				13	6	7	17	7	20	70	27	43	
			F				3	2	2	5	6	4	22	5	17	
RAPE	316	102	M		2	6	25	11	14	9	15	20	102	43	59	
			F													
ROBBERY	1727	538	M	2	25	49	159	68	51	62	43	43	502	194	307	1
			F		2	3	13	4	4	4	1	5	36	14	21	1
ASSAULT	4495	986	M	4	31	25	101	82	70	135	82	308	838	426	411	1
			F	1	8	5	22	9	11	27	17	48	148	37	111	
BREAKING & ENTERING	13,805	1576	M	71	195	167	398	168	108	183	78	140	1508	826	681	1
			F	5	11	7	20	3	5	9	3	5	68	45	23	
LARGENY	23,652	3925	M	141	314	262	548	268	194	324	164	465	2680	1461	1213	6
			F	41	170	120	278	115	87	153	88	193	1245	668	574	3
AUTO THEFT	2453	401	M		32	32	96	37	35	57	28	56	373	260	113	
			F		1	2	8	4	5	6		2	28	18	10	
TOTALS	46,538	7620		265	791	678	1684	777	593	991	532	1309	7620	4024	3583	13
			M	218	599	541	1340	640	479	787	417	1052	6073	3237	2827	9
			F	47	192	137	344	137	114	204	115	257	1547	787	756	4
PART II CRIMES																
ALL OTHER	18,212	20,436	M	61	311	418	2927	1719	1440	2685	1884	6030	17475	11329	6108	38
			F	22	152	87	526	308	247	453	347	819	2961	1819	1135	7
GRAND TOTAL	64,750	28,056		348	1253	1183	5137	2804	2280	4129	2763	8158	28056	16172	10826	58

Appendix L
continued

DATA - Office of the Sheriff - Jacksonville, Florida
Compiled by FOURTH DIMENSION - Crime Prevention Unit

Classification of Part I and Part II Crimes

Part I Offenses are made up of crimes that are regarded as among the most serious violations against one's person and property.

1.. Homicide

A. Murder - The willful (non-negligent) killing of a human being.

B. Manslaughter - The killing of a human being by the act, procurement or culpable negligence of another.

2. Forcible Rape - The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.

3. Robbery - The felonious and forcible taking of the property of another, against his will, by violence and/or putting him in fear.

4. Aggravated Assault - An attempt or offer, with unlawful force or violence, to do physical injury to another.

5. Burglary-Breaking and Entering - An unlawful entry or attempted forcible entry of any structure to commit a felony or larceny.

6. Larceny (Except Motor Vehicle Theft) - The unlawful taking of the property of another with intent to permanently deprive him of ownership.

7. Motor Vehicle Theft - The larceny or attempted larceny of a motor vehicle.

Part II Offenses are made up of all other crimes not classified as Part I crimes. Information on Part II Offenses is reported only when an arrest has been made. Part II Crimes for UCR purposes are as follows:

8. Other Assaults - Not Aggravated - Assaults and attempted assaults which are simple and minor in nature.

9. Arson - Willful or malicious burning with or without intent to defraud. Includes attempts.

10. Forgery and Counterfeiting - Making, altering, uttering, or possessing or attempts to make, alter, utter or possess with intent to defraud. Anything false which is made to appear true.

11A. Fraud - Fraudulent conversion of another's money or property by false pretenses.

11B. Worthless Checks - Fraudulent conversion through bad checks - excludes forgery and counterfeiting.

12. Embezzlement - Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody or control.
13. Stolen Property - All offenses of buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, as well as all attempts to commit any of these offenses.
14. Vandalism - Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement or defacement of property without consent of the owner or persons having custody or control.
15. Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc. - All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to commit any of the offenses.
16. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice - Sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, procuring of transporting women for immoral purposes, and all attempts to commit any of these offenses.
17. Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape, Prostitution and Commercialized Vice) - Statutory rape, offenses against chastity, common decency, morals and the like. Includes attempts.
18. Narcotic Drug Laws - Includes all arrests for violations of State and Local Ordinances specifically those relating to the unlawful possession and sale of narcotic drugs.
19. Gambling - Promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.
20. Offenses Against the Family and Children - Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.
21. Driving Under the Influence - Drinking or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or drugs.
22. Liquor Laws - State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" and "driving under the influence."
23. Disorderly Intoxication - Drunk and disorderly.
24. Disorderly Conduct - Breach of peace (Disorderly persons).
25. Vagrancy - Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.
26. All Other Offenses - All violations of state and local laws except classes 1-25 and 28-29.
27. Suspicion - Not reported in Florida.
28. Curfew and Loitering Laws (Juveniles) - Offenses relating to local curfew or loitering ordinances, where such laws exist.
29. Runaway (Juveniles) - Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody who have run away from the reporting jurisdiction.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹Paul M. Friedberg and Ellen Perry, Play & Interplay (Berkley: Macmillan, 1970), p. 14.
- ²M. Breckenridge and E. Vincent, Child Development, 5th ed., (Philadelphia, Saunders, 1965), p. 77.
- ³Paul A. Clarke, Child Adolescent Psychology (Columbus, Ohio: Merrill, 1968), p. 122.
- ⁴W. Warner, et. al., Social Class in America (Chicago: Science Research Associates, 1949).
- ⁵W. Sewell, "Social Class and Childhood Personality", Sociometry 24(1961), pp. 340-356.
- ⁶p. Slater, "Parental Behavior and the Personality of the Child", Psychology 101 (J. Genet, ed., 1962), pp. 53-68.
- ⁷J. Roseman, "Relations Among Maternal Employment Indices and Development Characteristics of Children", Manual of Family Living 23 (1961) pp. 334-340.
- ⁸p. Lecky, Self Consistency (New York: Island Press, 1950).
- ⁹Paul A. Clarke, Child-Adolescent Psychology (Columbus, Ohio: Merrill, 1968) p. 431.
- ¹⁰L. Berkowitz, The Development of Motives and Values in the Child. (New York: Basic Books, 1964), p.
- ¹¹Paul A. Clarke, Child-Adolescent Psychology (Columbus, Ohio: Merrill, 1968), p. 432
- ¹²L. Crow and A. Crow, Adolescent Development and Adjustment (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1965), p. 476
- ¹³The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language (Boston: American Heritage Publishing and Houghton Mifflin, 1973), p. 361.
- ¹⁴Jerry D. Rose, Introduction to Sociology (Chicago: Rand-McNally, 1971), p. 298.
- ¹⁵Charles H. McCaghy, Deviant Behavior: Crime, Conflict and Interest Groups (New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., 1976), p. 65.
- ¹⁶Edwin H. Sutherland and Donald R. Cressy, Criminology, 9th ed. (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott, 1974), pp. 75-77.

- 17 June McLeod, A Profile of the Pre-Adolescent Boy as Viewed From Current Literature. (New York: New York University, 1962).
- 18 The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society: A Report by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice (Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, February, 1967), p. 58.
- 19 Frederic M. Thrasher, "The Boy's Clubs and Juvenile Delinquency", American Journal of Sociology 42 (July, 1936), pp. 61-80.
- 20 Ethel Shanas and Catherine C. Dunning, Recreation and Delinquency (Chicago: Chicago Recreation Commission, 1942), p. 284
- 21 See, for example, Andrew G. Truxall, Outdoor Recreation Legislation and Its Effectiveness (New York: Columbia University Press, 1929), p. 218 and Ellery Reed, "How Effective Are Group Work Agencies in Preventing Delinquency?" Social Service Review, 22(1969, pp. 310-48.
- 22 Presidents' Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime (1967), p. 339.
- 23 National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, Community Crime Prevention (1973), pp. 177-178

SUPPLEMENTAL

ANNEX

INDEX

EXISTING RECREATIONAL/LEISURE ACTIVITIES (This is not an all-inclusive listing.)

ANNEX A

Arts In Jacksonville	A-1
Leisure Activities in Jacksonville	A-3
Arts and Crafts	A-3
Auto Racing	A-3
Backgammon	A-3
Basketball	A-3
Billiards	A-4
Boating	A-4
Bottle Collecting	A-5
Boxing	A-5
Bridge	A-5
Camping	A-5
Canoeing	A-5
Coin Collecting	A-5
Cycling	A-5
Darts	A-6
Depression Glass Collecting	A-6
Fencing	A-6
Fishing	A-6
Meetings Offshore	A-6
Bass Fishing	A-6
Golf	A-7
Greyhound Racing	A-7
Gymnastics	A-8
Handball	A-8
Hunting	A-8
Ice Sports	A-8
Lacrosse	A-8
Picnic Areas	A-9
Racquetball	A-9
Rugby	A-10
Running	A-10
Scuba Diving	A-10
Shell Collecting	A-10
Shooting	A-10
Skateboarding	A-10
Skiing	A-10
Soccer	A-10
Square Dancing	A-11
Stamp Collecting	A-11
Swimming	A-11
Table Tennis	A-11
Tennis	A-12
Volleyball	A-13
Wrestling	A-13

FACILITIES/ACTIVITIES GEOGRAPHICALLY DESIGNATED BY CENSUS TRACTS AND
POLICE REPORTING AREAS (This is not an all-inclusive listing and
many of the facilities are for possible use only.)

ANNEX B

Clubs	B-1
Map	B-2,3

ANNEX C

Golf Clubs	C-1
Map	C-2,3

ANNEX D

Motion Picture Theatres, Dinner Theatres and Community Sponsored Theatre	C-1
Map	C-2,3

ANNEX E

Supervised Parks/Playgrounds	E-1
Map	E-2,3

ANNEX F

Parks (Existing & Proposed (P))	F-1
Map - Parks	F-7,8
Map - Proposed Parks	F-9,10

ANNEX G

Senior Citizens Clubs	G-1
Map	G-2,3

ANNEX H

Churches	H-1
Map	H-10,11

ANNEX I

Public Schools	I-1
Map	I-4,5

ANNEX J

Private Schools	J-1
Map	J-2,3

ANNEX K

Universities and Colleges	K-1
Map	K-2,3

1. Open Theatre - 1803 Hendricks Avenue, Jax
2. Jacksonville Symphony Orchestra - 333 Laura Street, 354-5479
3. Opera Company of Jax - 4227 Peachtree Circle E. 737-7858
4. Jacksonville University Band - J.U. - University Blvd.N
5. Weavers Guild - Jax Musuem of A&S
6. Madrigalists of Jacksonville
7. Jacksonville Concert Choral
8. Village Art Groups, Center Building at Deerwood Center
9. Arts Assembly of Jacksonville - 630 May Street, 358-3600
10. Gallery Contemporarea - 719 Post, 359-0016
11. Beaches Fine Arts Series
12. Artists Gallery, 6018 San Jose Blvd. 733-1101
13. Company of Players, 1803 Hendricks Avenue, Jax
14. Vesper Concert Series, Church of Good Shepherd - 1100 Stockton Street, 387-5691
15. Jax Women's Poetry Collective, Center for Continuing Education at downtown campus of FJC
16. Venture Theatre of UNF
17. Rare Books Faire at Regency Square one of Regency Square's Exhibitions
18. Civic Music Association, 1403 San Marco Blvd., Jax - 396-4020
19. Jacksonville Beach Branch Library, 6 North 2nd Street, Jax Beach, 246-7376
20. Delius Association of Florida, 3588 Richmond Street
21. Riverside-Avondale Preservation, Inc., 2627 Riverside Avenue
22. FJC Players, downtown campus FJC
23. Garden Club of Jacksonville, 1005 Riverside Avenue
24. Jax Acting Company, UNF
25. Phillips Gallery at JU

26. John Love Community Theatre
27. Art Sources, Inc., Gulf Life Tower, 396-5473
28. The Brandywine Gallery, 9926 Baymeadows 641-1232
29. The Lee Gallery
30. The Jax Symphony Guild - Designer Show House
31. Players-by-the-Sea, Atlantic Beach
32. Jax African Violet Society, Mus of A&S
33. Swisher Library at JU
34. Jacksonville Shell Club, Jax Beach, Flag Pay.
35. Duval County Music Department - School Board
36. Alhambra Dinner Theatre, 12000 Beach Blvd. 641-1212
37. Berisford's Gallery, 505 W. Adams Street - 356-4780
38. Jacksonville Civic Ballet Company, 4150 Herschel Street - 389-2411
39. City Recreation Department, 851 North Market Street, 633-2540
40. Sholar's Arts Studio and Gallery, 237 5th Avenue, N, Jax Beach
41. W. James Crosland Fine Arts Series, 1st United Methodist Church, 225 E. Duval
356-5618
42. Riverside Presbyterian Church - numerous cultural events - 849 Park Street-355-4585
43. Jax Boys Choir, Church of the Assumption, 2403 Atlantic Blvd. - 398-1963
44. Starlite Symphonette of Jax Symphony, 300 Water - 633-2900
45. Opera Repertory Group, 4227 Peachtree Circle E. - 737-7858
46. Regency Square Library, 9900 Rigency, 633-3020
47. Opera Company of Jacksonville, Civic Aud. 300 Water - 633-2900
48. Southside Library - 1565 Hendricks Avenue - 633-4877
49. Cummer Gallery, 829 Riverside Avenue, Jax. 356-6857
50. Jacksonville Art Museum, 4160 Boulevard Center Drive, 398-8336
51. Jacksonville Museum of Arts and Sciences, 1025 Gulf Life Drive, 396-7061
52. Theatre Jacksonville, 2032 San Marco Blvd. 396-4425
53. Haydon Burns Library 122 N. Ocean - 633-2426

54. Murray Hill Library, 918 Edgewood Avenue S. 633-3787
55. Reddi Arts Gallery, 1037 Hendricks Avenue, Jax 398-3161
56. Poetry Society of Jax, meet at Jax Museum of Arts & Sciences
57. Embroiderers Guild, meet at Jax Mus. of A&S and Regency Square Library
58. Atlantic Brass Quintet, Phillips Fine Arts Building, Jax University, University Blvd. N., 744-3950
59. Crown Craftsmen, Jax Art Museum
60. The Decorative Painters of Jacksonville, 1514 Nira Street
61. The Decorative Painters of Jacksonville, 1514 Nira Street

LEISURE ACTIVITIES IN JAX

ARTS & CRAFTS

1. Jacksonville Recreation Department:
 - A. Ortega Art Center - 4001 McGrits Blvd.
 - B. Woodstock Center - 2839 Beaver Street
 - C. Murray Hill Arts & Crafts Center - 4327 Kerle Street
 - D. Pine Forest Community Center - 3900 Grant Road
 - E. Ortega Community School - 4001 McGrits Blvd.

AUTO RACING

1. New Jax Speedway, Pecan Park Road
2. Florida Off-Road Raceway, Commonwealth and Jones Road

BACKGAMMON

1. Jacksonville Backgammon Club, Zachary's 749 Cesery Blvd.

BASKETBALL

1. Youth Leage - over 100 teams
2. Adult League: No Organized YMCA League - Central Branch Gym used for pickup games

BILLIARDS:

1. Arlington Recreation Center - 5758 Commerce Street
2. Beaver and Davis Pool Room - 702 Davis Street
3. Family Games and Billiard Center - 1939 Rogero Road
4. The Alibi - 8841 Atlantic Blvd.
5. Gus Hess Monarch Billiards - 1803 Boulevard
6. H&S Billiard Co. - 19 W. Forsyth Street
7. Hawkins Pool Room - 719 W. Ashley
8. Kings Road Recreation Center - 1287 Kings Road

BOATING:

1. Inland Waterway - 2501 2nd Avenue, Jax Beach
2. Fulton Ramp: Foot of Fulton Road S. Bank of St. John opposite Blount Island
3. Oak Harbor: End of Seaway St. near Mayport DeBlieu Creek (Access to intracoastal waterway)
4. Arlington Road Ramp: Foot of Arlington Road
5. Beach Blvd. Ramp: Beach Blvd. at Big Pottsburg Creek Bridge
6. County Dock: Foot of County Dock Road near Mandarin, St. John
7. Hood Landing: foot of Hood Landing Road near Mandarin, Julington Creek at St. Johns
8. St. Johns Park Marina: Frindship Park Gulf Drive - St. Johns
9. Washington Heights Ramp: Ken Knight Drive S.
10. TK Stokes Ramp: 2120 Riverview Avenue N - Bank, lower Ribault River
11. Bert Maxwell Park Ramp: I 95 at Trout River
12. Dinsmore Ramp: Dunn Avenue at US 1 North upper Ribault River
13. New Berlin Ramp: New Berlin, N Bank of St. Johns at Blount Island
14. Sweetwater Creek Ramp: Dunn Creek Road at Sweetwater Creek access to Julington Creek
15. Mayport Ramp: AIA At St. Johns at Mayport Ferry Slip

16. Fishing Creek Ramp: Fishing Cr and Ortega Farms Road, Ortega Road
17. Wynn Ramp: Feber Road in Arlington off Ft. Caroline Road, St. Johns
18. Jacksonville Marine Association, Hilton Hotel
19. Jacksonville Outboard Club; 6037 Edenfield Road
20. Seminole Canoe Club: 4619 Ortega Farms Circle
21. Navy Jacksonville Yacht Club: NAS Jacksonville

BOTTLE COLLECTING:

1. Norwood Bonanza Steak House

BOXING:

1. Police Athletic League - Cedar Hills, N.G. Armory

BRIDGE:

1. Jax Duplicate Bridge Club - 645 Oak Street

CAMPING:

1. Little Talbot Island State Park - On AIA 17 Mi NE of Jax
2. Kathryn Abby Hanna Park - Seminole Beach near Mayport
3. Sierra Club - 1919 Beachway Road

CANOEING:

1. Sierra Club - 1919 Beachway Road

COIN COLLECTING:

1. Beaches Coin Club - Jax Beach Community Center

CYCLING:

1. North Florida Racing Club - 4212 Emerson Street E.
2. North Florida Road Club - Lakewood Shopping Center (University at San Jose)

ARTS:

1. Roadhouse Inn - 231 Blanding Blvd., Orange Park

DEPRESSION GLASS COLLECTING:

1. Depression Glass Club of N.E. Floriad - Terry Parker Senior High Library

FENCING:

1. Jacksonville Fencing Club @ Englewood Gym

FISHING:

1. Monty's Marina - AIA at Mayport on St. Johns River
2. Camp Alamacani - AIA at Ft. George on Ft. George River
3. Jimmy Johnson's Fish Camp - Atlantic Blvd. and Intracoastal Waterway

MEETINGS OFFSHORE:

1. Jax Offshore Sport Fishing Club - Monty's Marina at Mayport
2. Captain's Club - Isle of Palms Marina on ICW at Beach Blvd.
3. Florida Shark Club @ At Captain's Club
4. Jax Beach Shark Club - 3500 Townsend Blvd.

BASS FISHING:

1. Black Water Bass Masters - 4549 Old St. Augustine Road
2. Bold City Bass Club - 1302 Carville Avenue
3. St. Johns Bass Club - at Laurina Apartments off Atlantic Blvd.
4. Port City Bass Masters - 5617 Wesconnett Blvd.
5. Dixie Bass Masters - 5400 W. First Street

GOLF:

1. Dunes Gold Club: 11751 McCormick Road
2. Hyde Park Golf Club: 6439 Hyde Grove Avenue
3. Fort George Island Golf Club: Hecksher Drive, Fort George Island
4. Jacksonville Beach Golf Club: Penman Road, Jacksonville Beach
5. Par 3 of Jax: 10700 Beach Blvd.
6. West Meadows Golf Club: 11400 Chaffee Road
7. University Driving Range: 6240 Fort Caroline Road
8. Akel's Professional Driving Range: 13301 Beach Blvd.
9. Divot Golf Range: 8327 Phillips Highway
10. 103rd Street Driving Range: 9239 103rd Street
11. Sir Goony Golf: 6655 Blanding Blvd.
12. Sir Goony Golf: 10130 Beach Blvd.
13. Putt-Putt Golf Course: 4825 Blanding Blvd.

GREYHOUND RACING:

1. Orange Park Kennel Club - U.S. 17 at I-295
2. Bayard Kennel Club - U.S. 1 South of Jax
3. Jacksonville Kennel Club - 5th Street and McDuff Avenue

GYMNASTICS:

1. All American School of Gymnastics: 730 St. Johns Bluff Road
2. All American School of Gymnastics: 7555 Wilson Blvd.
3. Arlington Ann Central Branch, YMCA
4. Duval County Community Schools

HANDBALL:

(No Public Courts in Jax)

1. YMCA - Downtown & Arlington Branches
2. University of North Florida
3. Jacksonville University
4. Baymeadows
5. Century 21
6. Rolling Hills Racquet Club

HUNTING:

1. Duval County Hunters Association - at Dinsmore Civic Center on Civic Club Road
2. Northeast Florida Foxhunters - Gino's Restaurant, 7556 103rd Street
3. Florida Still Hunters Association - 3459 Lane Avenue N.

ICE SPORTS:

1. Ice Skating: Jax Coliseum
2. Ice Hockey: Jax Coliseum
3. Figure Skating Club: Jax Coliseum

LACROSSE:

1. Lacrosse: UNF Athletic Field

PICNIC AREAS:

1. North Shore Park: 7901 Pearl Street
2. Bruce Park: 6549 Arlington Park
3. Modesky Park: Panucy Street and Green Clay Avenue
4. Oak Park: End of Seeway Street
5. Woodstock Park: 2839 Beaver Street
6. Dinsmore Clinic Park: Civic Club Road
7. Dinsmore Boat Landing off Dunns Avenue E. of Old Kings Road boat ramp
8. Bert Maxwell Park: I-95 and Trout River
9. Boone Park: 3700 Park Street
10. Ortega Elementary Park: 4000 McGirts Blvd.
11. Ray Green Park: Lenold Road
12. Emmett Reed Park: 1139 W. Sixth Street
13. Harbor View Boat Landing: Harbor View Drive between Bermuda and Nassau Road
14. Mayport Park: AIA Ferry Boat Landing
15. Washington Heights: Ken Knight Drive Boat Ramp
16. Koaker Park: 1400 E. 20th Street
17. Brooklyn Park: Chelsea and Stonewall
18. Oakland Park: 657 E. Union Street

RACQUETBALL:

(No Public Courts in Jax)
Private Courts

1. YMCA - Downtown and Arlington Branches
2. University of North Florida
3. Jacksonville University
4. Baymeadows
5. Centry 21
6. Rolling Hills Racquet Club

RUGBY:

1. Jacksonville Rugby Football Club (Al Chipperfield - 354-1100)

RUNNING:

1. Jax Track Club - Riverside YMCA
2. FUN-RUNS - FJC South Campus on Beach Blvd.

SCUBA DIVING:

1. Bold City Divers, Inc. - Box 52171 Jax, Fl 32201
2. Jax Reef Sounders - Dave Brown - 731-2603
3. Wolfson Community School - 7000 Powers Avenue
4. Forrest Community School - 4430 Firestone Road

SHELL COLLECTING:

1. Jacksonville Shell Club - At Citizens Federal Savings - 930 University Blvd.

SHOOTING:

1. Jacksonville Gun Club - 601 Gun Club Road

SKATEBOARDING:

1. Kona Skate Park - 8739 Kona Avenue, off Arlington Expressway

SKIING:

1. Jacksonville Ski Club-At Zachary's - 749 Cesery Blvd.

SOCCER:

1. Jacksonville Soccer Club - University of North Florida

SQUARE DANCING:

1. Phillip Mall Community Room
2. Woodstock Community Room
3. Jacksonville Heights Elementary
4. Spring Park Elementary
5. Joseph Stillwell Junior High
6. Forrest High
7. Wolfson High
8. Highlands Junior High
9. St. Paul's Methodist Church
10. IBEW Union Hall
11. Hogan Spring Glen School
12. Ft. Caroline Junior High
13. Square Dance Campers Club - 246-7267, 771-2761 and 725-2511

STAMP COLLECTING:

1. Jax Stamp Collectors Club - Employees Lunge at Florida National Bank

SWIMMING:

1. Navy Jax Swim Team (Age 5-18) - Coach Spann - 269-0422

TABLE TENNIS:

1. Hammond Center
2. Joe James Center
3. Joseph Lee Center
4. Ray Greene Center
5. Emmett Reed Center

TABLE TENNIS CONTINUED:

6. Lillian Saunders Center
7. Scott Park
8. Simon Johnson Center
9. Westside Center
10. Woodstock Recreational Center

TENNIS:

1. Arlingwood - Millcreek and Lonestar Roads
2. Boone Park - 3700 Park Street
3. Brackridge Park - Hogan and Newton Roads
4. Bruce Park - 6549 Arlington Road
5. Buck Park - 11228 McCormick Road
6. Burnett Park - 3740 Burnett Park Road
7. Forest Park - 2039 Forest Street
8. Hammond Playground - W. 12th Street and Melson Avenue
9. Hendricks Avenue - 1541 Hendricks Avenue
10. Joe James Park - 13th and Grunthal Streets
11. La Villa Park - 1199 W. Church Street
12. Marion Park - Marion Circle and Brandywine
13. Panama Park - 6912 Buffalo Avenue
14. Picketville - 3327 Lane Avenue
15. Emmett Reed Center - 1139 W. 6th Street
16. Ray Greene Park - Dunn Avenue near Highlands
17. San Mateo - Baisden and Emuness Roads
18. Scott Park - Vernon Road near 45th Street
19. Second and Boulevard - 2nd and Silver Streets
20. Southside Estates - 9827 Jupiter Circle
21. Tallulah Park - 300 Tallulah Avenue

TENNIS CONTINUED:

22. Venetia Park - 4200 Timuquana Road
23. Wilder Playground - 1217 Mt. Herman Street
24. Yancy Park - Soutel Road and Lengard Street

VOLLEYBALL:

1. Jacksonville Volleyball Club - 246-3628
2. YMCA Organized Leagues - 355-1436
3. Many supervised playgrounds - 633-2506

WRESTLING:

1. Jacksonville Coliseum

Clubs

ANNEX B

Geographically Designated by Census Tract (CT) & Police Reporting Area (RA)

	CT	RA
* Baymeadows Recreational Community, 7915 Baymeadows Circle East	144	278
* Beauclerc Country Club, 8505 San Jose Boulevard	166	265
* Deerwood Club, 10239 Golf Club Drive	144	278
Florida Yacht Club, 5210 Yacht Club Road	130	307
Fort Caroline Club, Inc., 4131 Ferber Road	147	213
German American Club, 4165 Lakeside Drive	23	101
Cuban American Club (Under Parks).		
* Hidden Hills Country Club, 3901 Monument	143	275
Holly Oaks Community and Swim Club, 11210 McCormich	143	275
River Club, Independent Square	9	75
Rolling Hills Racquet Club, 3541 Monument	149	241
Salaam Club, 3101 Beach Boulevard	157	235
* San Jose Country Club, 7529 San Jose Boulevard	166	254
Seminole Club, 400 Hogan	9	69
* Timuquana Country Club, 4028 Timuquana	132	309
University Club, Gulf Life Tower	8	103
* University Country Club, 4012 University Boulevard North	147	201
* Willow Lakes Golf and Country Club, Inc., 7300 Blanding Boulevard	135	333

* Clubs having golf courses

Clubs - 1977-78

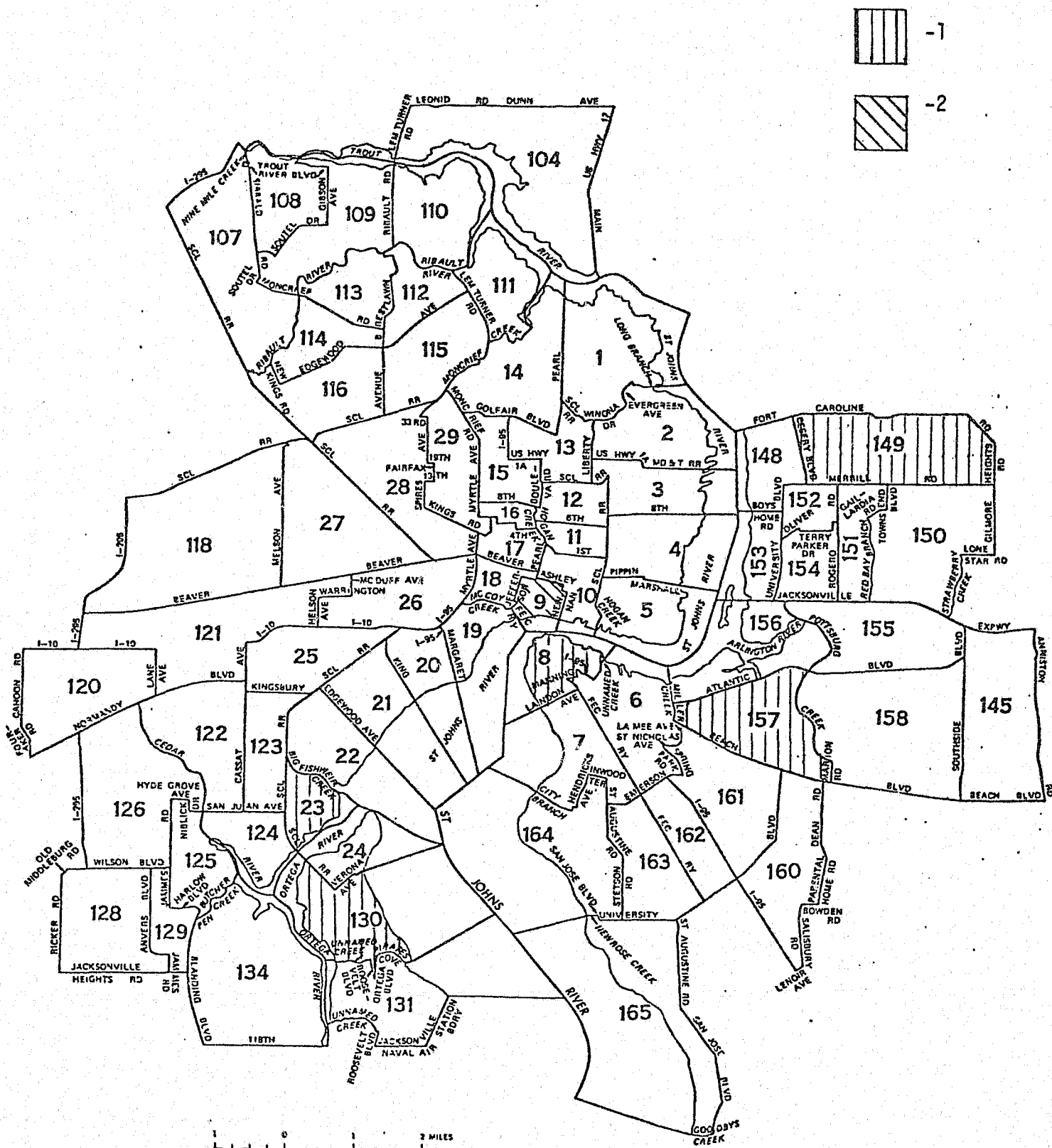
Geographic Location by Census Tracts



Census Tract Boundaries:

County _____
Other Tracts _____

Clubs - 1977-78
Geographic Location by Census Tracts



INSET MAP - JACKSONVILLE (PART)

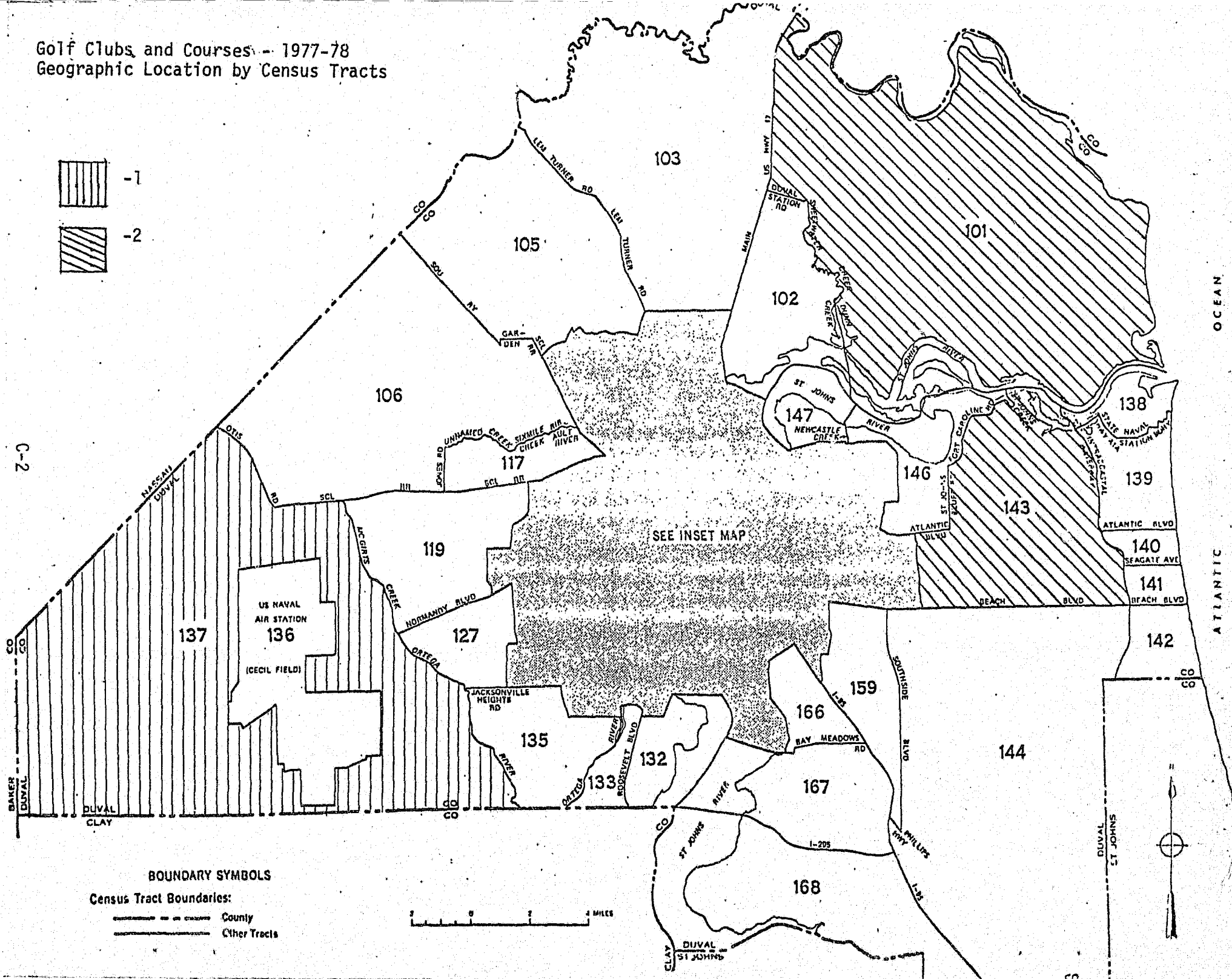
Golf Clubs

ANNEX CGeographically Designated by Census Tract (CT) & Police Reporting Area (RA)

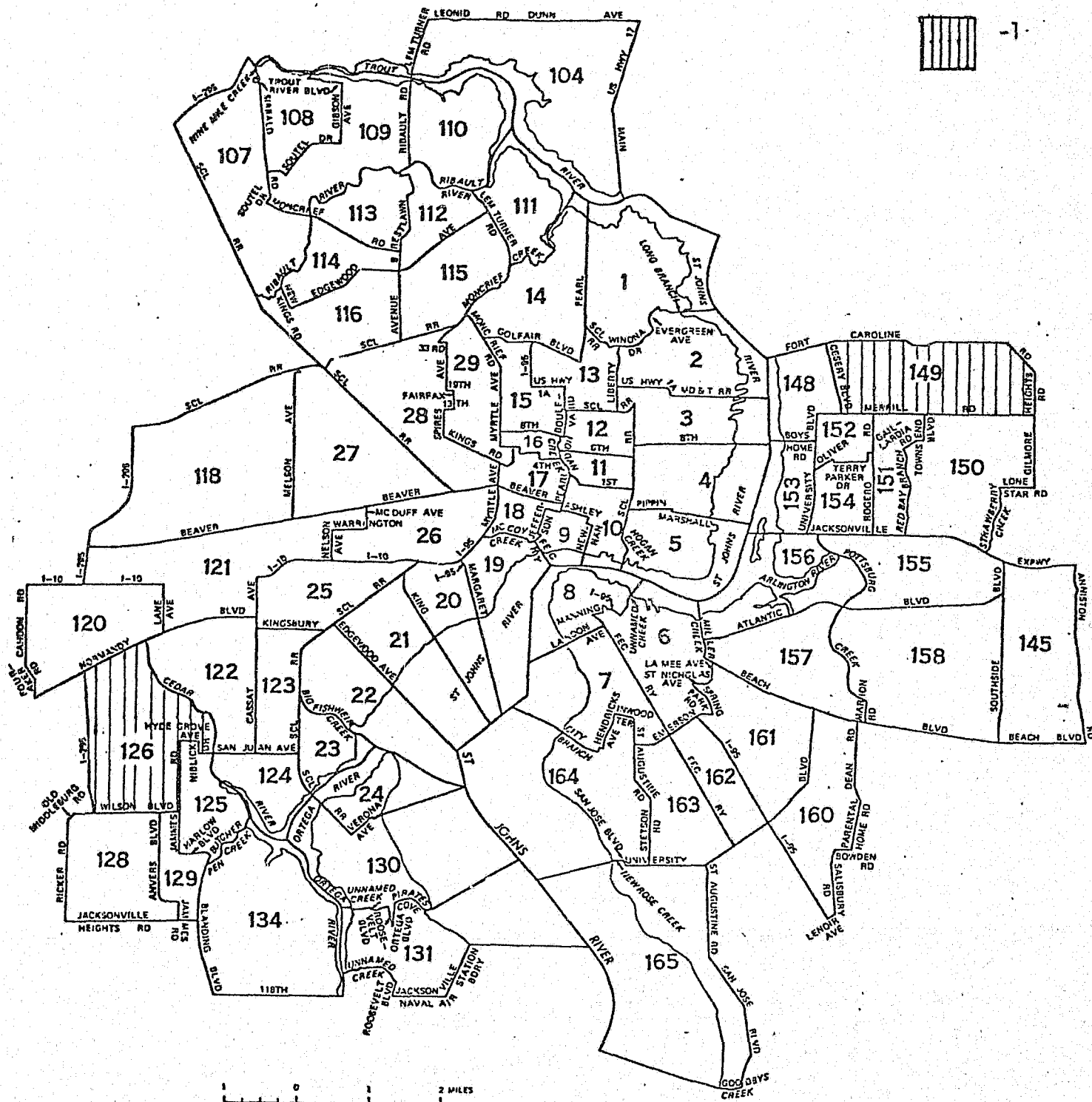
	CT	RA
Fort Caroline Executive Golf Club, 7200 Fort Caroline Road	149	228
Pine Lakes Golf Course, 15555 N. Main	101	506
The Dunes Golf Club, 11751 McCormick Road	143	275
Fort George Island Golf Club, 11241 E. Fort George Road	101	508
Hyde Park Golf and Country Club, Inc., 6439 Hyde Grove Avenue	126	325
Par 3 Golf Course, 10700 Beach Boulevard	143	269
West Meadows Golf Club, 11400 W. Meadows Drive	137	348

Not included in these maps are eight golf courses identified as part of country club facilities.

Golf Clubs and Courses - 1977-78 Geographic Location by Census Tracts



Golf Clubs and Courses - 1977-78
Geographic Location by Census Tracts



INSET MAP - JACKSONVILLE (PART)

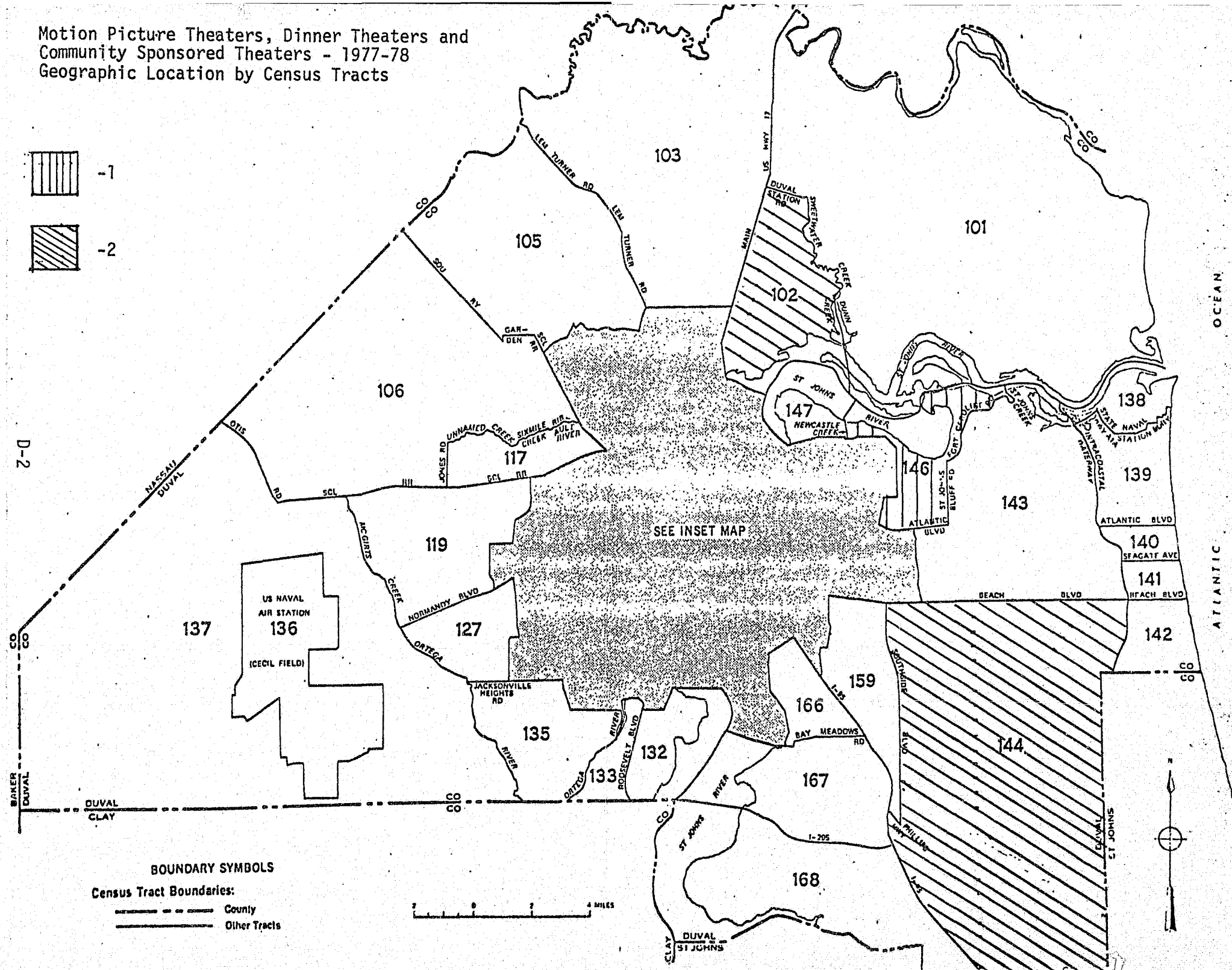
ANNEX D

Motion Picture Theatres, Dinner Theatres and Community Sponsored Theatre

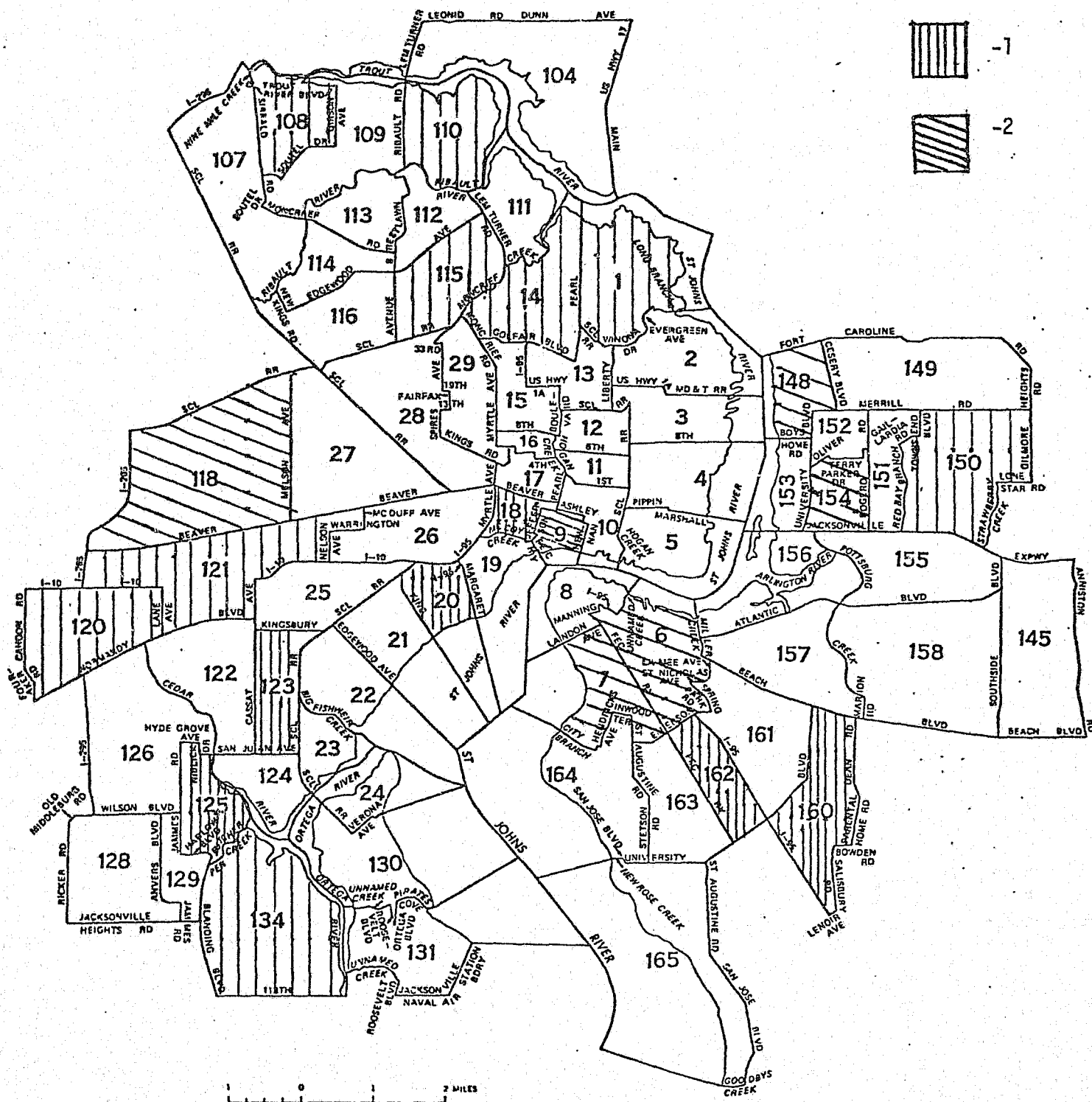
Geographically Designated by Census Tract (CT) and Police Reporting Area (RA)

	CT	RA
Alhambra Dinner Theatre, 12000 Beach Boulevard	144	277
Arlington Theatre, 1127 Arlington Road North	151	244
Blanding Drive-in Theatre, 4947 Blanding Blvd.	134	317
Broadway South, Phillips Mall	6	210
Capri Theatre, 1407 University Blvd N.	154	218
Cedar Hills Theatre, Cedar Hills Shopping Center	125	328
Center Theatre, 36 W. Adams	9	75
Dixie Drive-in Theatre, 1858 Dean Road	160	236
Edgewood Theatre, 1199 Edgewood Avenue	118	401
Expressway Mall Cinemas 1 & 2, 8177 Arlington	150	259
Five Points Theatre, 1028 Park Street	20	86
Florida Theatre, 134 E. Forsyth	9	76
Fox Drive-in Theatre, 7777 Normandy Blvd.	120	335
Gazebo Theatre, 5566 Fort Caroline Road	148	214
Lake-Forest Drive-in Theatre, Rowe Avenue	115	408
Main Street Drive-in Theatre, 5601 Main	1	8
Midway Drive-in Theatre, 8808 Beach Blvd.	144	270
Murray Hill Theatre, 932 Edgewood Avenue	118	412
Normandy Blue and Gold Theatres, 5139 Normandy Blvd.	121	311
Northside Twin Theatre, 9497 Lem Turner Road	110	434
Norwood Blue and Gold Theatres, 5611 Norwood Avenue	14	5
Oceanway Drive-in Theatre, 11341 N. Main Street	102	505
Pine Drive-in Theatre, 137 Eastport Rd.	102	504
Plaza Rocking Chair Theatre, 3611 Phillips Highway	6	210
Regency Theatre, Regency Square	146	260
Ribault Drive-in Theatre, 4819 Soutel Drive	108	432
Ritz Theatre, 825 Davis Street	18	61
St. John's Rocking Chair Theatre, Roosevelt Blvd.	123	304
San Marco Theatre, 1996 San Marco Blvd.	7	109
Southside Drive-in Theatre, 5531 Phillips Highway	162	238
Theatre Jacksonville, 2032 San Marco Blvd.	7	109
Town and Country Theatre, 845 University Blvd. N.	154	219
University Drive-in Theatre, 3425 University Blvd. N.	148	214

Motion Picture Theaters, Dinner Theaters and
Community Sponsored Theaters - 1977-78
Geographic Location by Census Tracts



Motion Picture Theaters, Dinner Theaters and
Community Sponsored Theaters - 1977-78
Geographic Location by Census Tracts



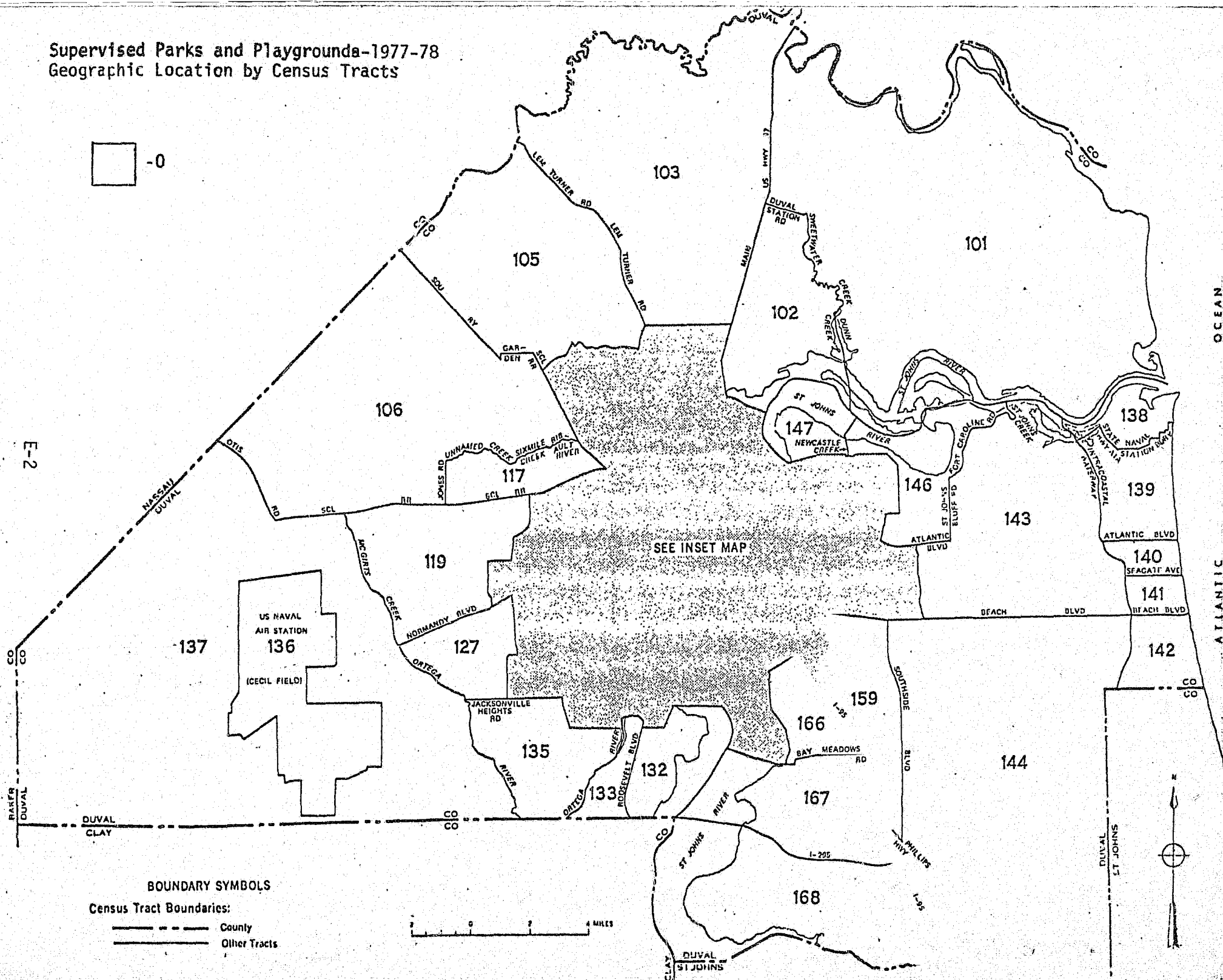
INSET MAP - JACKSONVILLE (PART)

Supervised Parks/Playgrounds

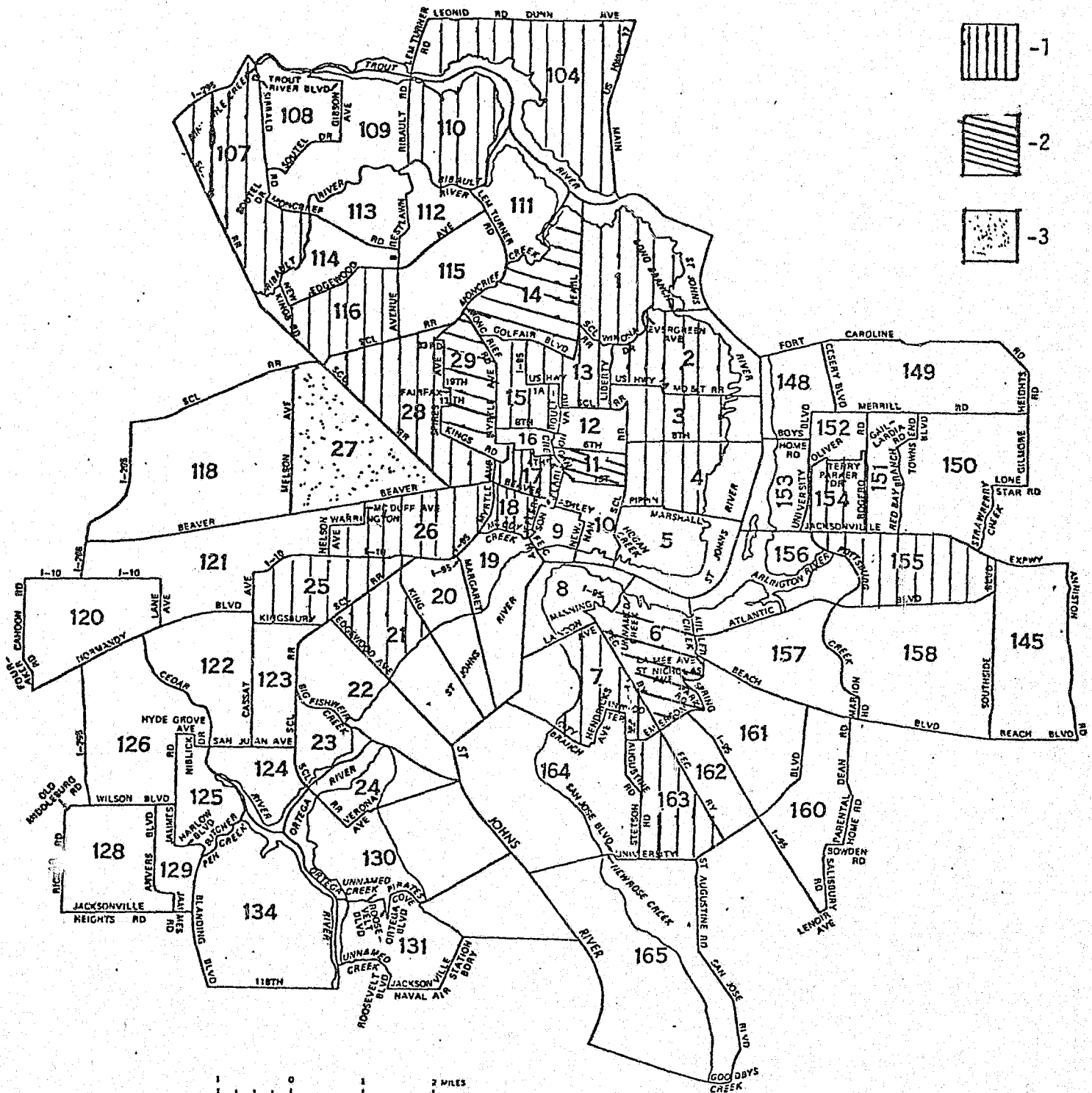
Geographically Designated by Census Tract (CT) & Police Reporting Area (RA)

	CT	RA
Brentwood	14	5
Bruce Park	154	231
Glen Myra	3	36
Grand Park	28	22
Ray Greene Park	104	436
Hammond Playground	27	401
S. A. Hull	107	430
Joe James	29	24
Jefferson	17	52
Simond Johnson	29	12
Jones Street	2	19
Kennedy	11	42
Lake Lucina	149	228
La Villa	18	51
Joseph Lee Center	14	1
Liberty	13	34
Mallison	26	78
Murray Hill	25	90
N.D.P.	4	57
Panama	1	4
Pine Forest	163	224
M. V. Rutherford	11	40
Lillian Saunders	6	110
Scott Park	116	403
Southside Center	7	112
St. Nicholas	6	111
Tree Hill	155	247
Twenty-Ninth and Chase	15	13
Westside	27	47
Willowbranch	21	92
Woodland Acres	155	247
Woodstock Center and Playground	27	45
Yancy	110	433

□ -0



Supervised Parks and Playgrounds - 1977-78
Geographic Location by Census Tracts



INSET MAP - JACKSONVILLE (PART)

Parks (Existing and Proposed (P))

ANNEX F

Geographically Designated by Census Tract (CT) & Police Reporting Area (RA)

(Based upon the 1980 Recreation Master Plan - Jacksonville Area Planning Board)

Classification Code: N-Neighborhood C-Community Use: A-Active
 SF-Special Facility M-Metropolitan P-Passive
 MP-Mini-Park R-Regional

	Class.	Use	CT	RA
Aladdin Park (P)	N	A	168	281
Alberto Field (Leased)	N	A	168	282
Alexandra Park	N	P	7	109
Allendale Park	N	P	27	20
Almeda Park(P)	N	A	28	10
Andrew Jackson Community School (P)	N	A	13	15
Anniston Park(P)	N	A	143	269
Arlington Memorial Park (P)	N	P	150	246
Arlington Park	C	A	149	241
Arlington Playground	N	A	154	219
Arlington Road Boat Landing	SF,C	A	153	204
Arlingwood Playground	N	A	150	258
Armsdale Park (P)	N	A	103	436
Arques Park	N	A	120	323
Atlantic Boulevard Median Strip	MP	P	6	107
Avondale Circle Park	MP	P	21	98
Beach Boulevard Boat Landing	SF,C	A	159	263
Beauclerc Elementary School	N	A	167	272
Bethune Park(P)	N	A	28	11
Beverly Hill Playground	N	A	108	431
Blanchard Road Playground	N	A	157	235
Bradley Park (P)	N	A	145	261
Breckridge Park	C	A	159	264
Brentwood Golf Course	SF,M	A	14	5
Brentwood Park and Playground	C	P&A	13	14
Brooklyn Park	N	A	19	82
Brookview Elementary	N	A	143	269
Bruce Park		A	154	231
Buck Park	N	A	143	275
Burnett Park	C	A	167	273
Burt Maxwell Boat Landing	SF,C	A	104	411
Caleb Field	N	A	119	336
Cameron Park	MP	P	25	84
Caron Playground (P)	N	A	168	281
Carter G. Woodson (P)	N	A	116	405
Carver Homes Playground (P)	N	A	107	430
Cesery Playground	MP	A	152	229
Challen Avenue Park	MP	P	21	98
Charter Point Park (P)	C	P	147	201
Cherokee & Shortreed Street Park	N	P	26	79
Christ the King	N	A	155	233
City Nursery	SF,C	P	3	35
Clyde Drive Park (P)	N	P	109	429
Colonial Manor Lake Park	N	P	7	113
Concord Playground	N	A	111	410
Confederate Park	C	P	10	55
Corbett & Stockton Street Park	MP	P	26	80

	Class.	Use	CT.	RA
County Dock Boat Landing	SF,C	A	168	282
Crabtree Playground	N	A	164	240
Cuban American Club	N	A	167	272
Detroit & Columbus Street Park	MP	P	27	45
Dinsmore Boat Landing	SF,C	A	106	428
Dinsmore Civic Ball Park	C	A	105	443
Dinsmore Playground	N	A	105	443
Douglas Anderson School	N	A	6	111
Drew Softball Complex	C	A	159	250
Dupont Jr. High School	N	A	165	255
Durkee Field	N	A	15	25
Duval & Florida Avenue Park	MP	A	5	66
Duval Station Park (P)	N	A	101	506
Eastside Park	N	A	4	57
Edenfield Park (P)	N	A	147	201
Edwards Park	N	P	3	30
Elizabeth Park	MP	P	118	401
Emmett Reed Center Park	C	A	17	37
Englewood Circle Park	MP	P	161	237
Englewood Community Park (P)	C	A	160	251
Eugene Butler 7th Grade Center (P)	N	A	28	50
Exchange Club Island	SF,C	P	156	206
FEC Park	C	P	7	109
Fletcher Park	N	P	7	109
Floradale Park	N	A	116	405
Florida Avenue Park	MP	A	5	66
Flynn Playground	N	A	168	282
Forest Hills Elementary School	N,C	A	113	420
Forest Playground	N	A	26	81
Forest View Park	C	A	109	429
Ft. Caroline Elementary	NC,	A	147	213
Ft. Caroline Road Park	MP	A	147	213
Francis Road Park (P)	C	A	114	416
Fulton Boat Landing	SF,C	A	146	267
Gamewell Playground	MP	A	154	231
Garden City Civic Park	N	A	105	442
Garden City Elementary Playground	N	A	103	436
Garden City Playground (P)	N	A	105	444
Genovar Playground	N	A	168	281
George Washington Carver Elementary (Scott Park)	N	A	116	404
Gilmore Heights Park (P)	M	P	146	267
Glendale Park (P)	N	P	155	233
Glen Myra Park	C	A	3	36
Glynlea Park	C	A	158	249
Golf Brook Terrace	N	A	14	5
Grand Park	MP	P	28	22
Grand Park Playground	C	A	28	22
Greeland Field (P)	SF,C	A	168	280
Greenridge Road Park	N	P	7	113
Grunthal Playground	N	A	29	24
Hammond Boulevard Park (P)	N	A	119	336
Hammond Playground	C	A	118	401

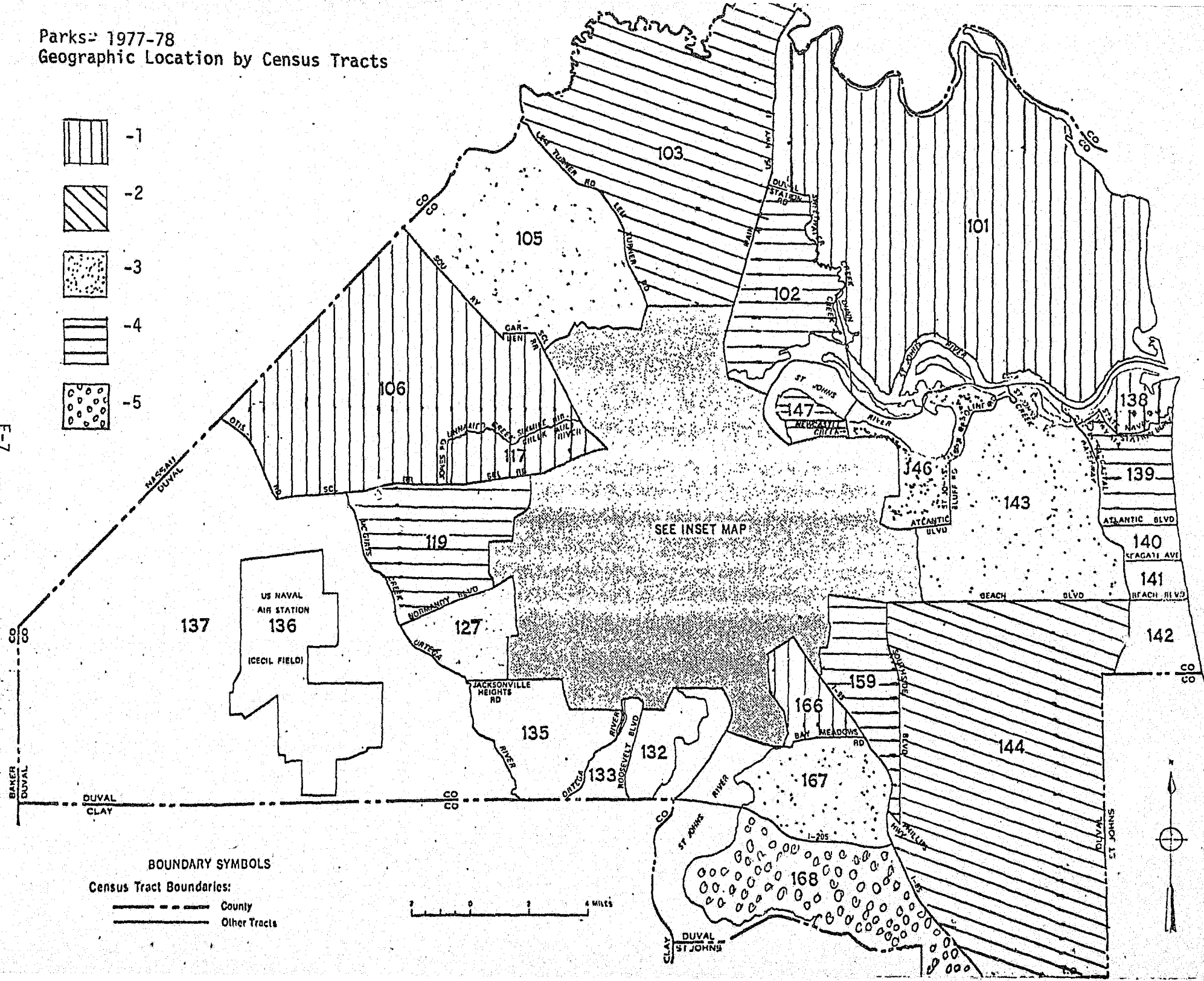
	Class.	Use	CT	RA
Harbor View Boat Landing	SF,C	A	109	429
Harbor View Elementary School	N	A	109	429
Harts Road Park (P)	N	A	103	436
Hecksher Drive Boat Landing	SF,C	A	102	501
Hecksher Drive Park (P)	C	P	102	502
Hemming Park	N	P	9	69
Hendricks Avenue Elementary School	N	A	7	113
Herbert Boyer & Murrery Hill Center	SF,C	P	25	90
Heritage Park (P)	N	A	119	336
Highlands Elementary School	N	A	104	424
Highpoint Park (P)	N	A	144	270
Holiday Hill Playground	N	A	158	234
Holley Brook Park	N	P	26	79
Hood Landing Road Boat Landing	SF,C	A	168	281
Hugenot Playground	N	A	161	209
J.S. Johnson	N	A	19	82
J.W. Johnson 7th Grade Center (P)	N	A	15	25
Jefferson Street	C	A	17	52
Joe James	N	A	29	24
John D. Liverman Jr. Park	C	A	120	335-323
Johns Road Park (P)	N	A	6	105
Jones Street Playground	N	A	2	19
Joseph Lee Center	N	P	14	1
Jurlington Community Park (P)	C	A	168	281
Justina Road Elementary	N	A	148	214
Justina Terrace Playground	N	A	148	214
Kathryn Abbey Hanna Park	N	A	139	287
Kooker Park	N	A	3	31
Lake Forest Elementary	N	A	111	409
Lake Lucina Elementary	N	A	149	228
Landon Jr. High School (P)	N	A	71	109
LaVaca Park	N	P	165	255
LaVilla Park	N	A	18	51
Liberty Playground	N	A	12	34
Liberty Street Park (P)	N	A	12	34
Lillian Saunders Center	SF,N	A	6	110
Lincoln Park (P)	N	A	15	26
Lincoln Villas Playground (P)	N	A	107	418
Lone Star Elementary School	N	A	150	258
Longbranch Park (P)	N	A	2	18
Loretto Elementary School Park (P)	N	A	168	281-282
Loretto Playground (P)	N	A	168	281
Lovegrove Playground	N	A	157	221
Lovelace Park	N	P	160	251
Mallison Field	C	A	25	85
Mandarin Community Park (P)	C	A	168	282
Marietta Park (P)	N	A	119	334
Marion Playground	N	A	111	410
Marjenoff	N	P	8	106
Mary Mann Jennings Park	N	P	1	9
Matthew Gilbert Park (P)	N	A	4	43
Mayport Boat Landing	SF,C	A	138	285
Mayport Elementary School	N	A	139	287
McCoy Boulevard & Leland Street Park	N	P	26	79

	Class.	USE	CT	RA
Memorial Park	C	P	19	88
Merrill Road Playground (P)	N	A	149	241
Merritt Playground	C	A	121	311
Mill Cove Park	M	P	146	267
Mill Dam Park (P)	C	P	144	270
Mitchell Park	SF,N	P	28	50
Modesky Park	N	A	139	286
Moncrief Community School Park (P)	N	A	115	408
Morgan Park	N	A	159	250
Murray Hill Park	N	P	25	90
NDP	N	A	4	57
New Berlin Road Boat Landing	SF,C	A	101	503
Nine Mile Creek Park (P)	C	A	107	430
North Shore Elementary School	C	A	14	7
North Shore Park	N	P	1	2
Northside Golf Course (P)	M	A	103	445
Northwestern Junior High School	N	A	115	406
Norwood Park	N	P	14	5
Norwood Playground	C	A	14	5
Oak Harbor Boat Landing	SF,C	A	139	286
Oakland Playground	N	A	5	58
Oakwood Park (P)	N	P	155	247
Oceanway Manor Playground (P)	N	A	102	505
Oceanway 7th Grade Center	N	A	102	505
Old City Cemetery	SF,C	P	10	56
Old Main Street Bridge (P)	SF,C	P	1	2
Oriole Park (P)	N	P	115	408
Panama Park	N	A	1	4
Parkwood Heights Elementary Playground	N,C	A	150	257
Pearce Memorial Park	MP	P	21	93
Pearl Street Center Strip	MP	P	1	2
Pemberton Park (P)	C	A	144	277
Picketville Playground	N,C	A	117	414
Pinedale Elementary	N	A	121	301
Pine Forest Community Center	N	A	163	211
Pine Forest Elementary Playground	N,C	A	163	224
Plummer's Playground (P)	N	A	167	274
Powers Park	N	P	25	84
Pritchard Road Park (P)	M	P	106	415
R.V. Daniels & Susie E. Tolbert Elementary (P)	N	A	15	25
Raines High School (pool only)	N	A	114	417
Ray Green Park	C	A	103	436
Ray Owens	N	A	152	230
Regency Park (P)	M	A&P	146	260
Reynolds Lane Playground	N	A	118	412
Ribault Park (P)	N	P	111	410
Ribault Playground (P)	N	A	111	410
Ribault Scenic Drive Park (P)	N	P	112	422
Richardson Playground (P)	N	A	107	418
Rio Grande Playground (P)	N	A	117	402
River Oaks Park	N	P	7	112
Riverside	C	P	19	87
Robert F. Kennedy Park	C	A	11	42
Rolliston Park	N	P	14	1
Rotary Club Park	N	A	163	224

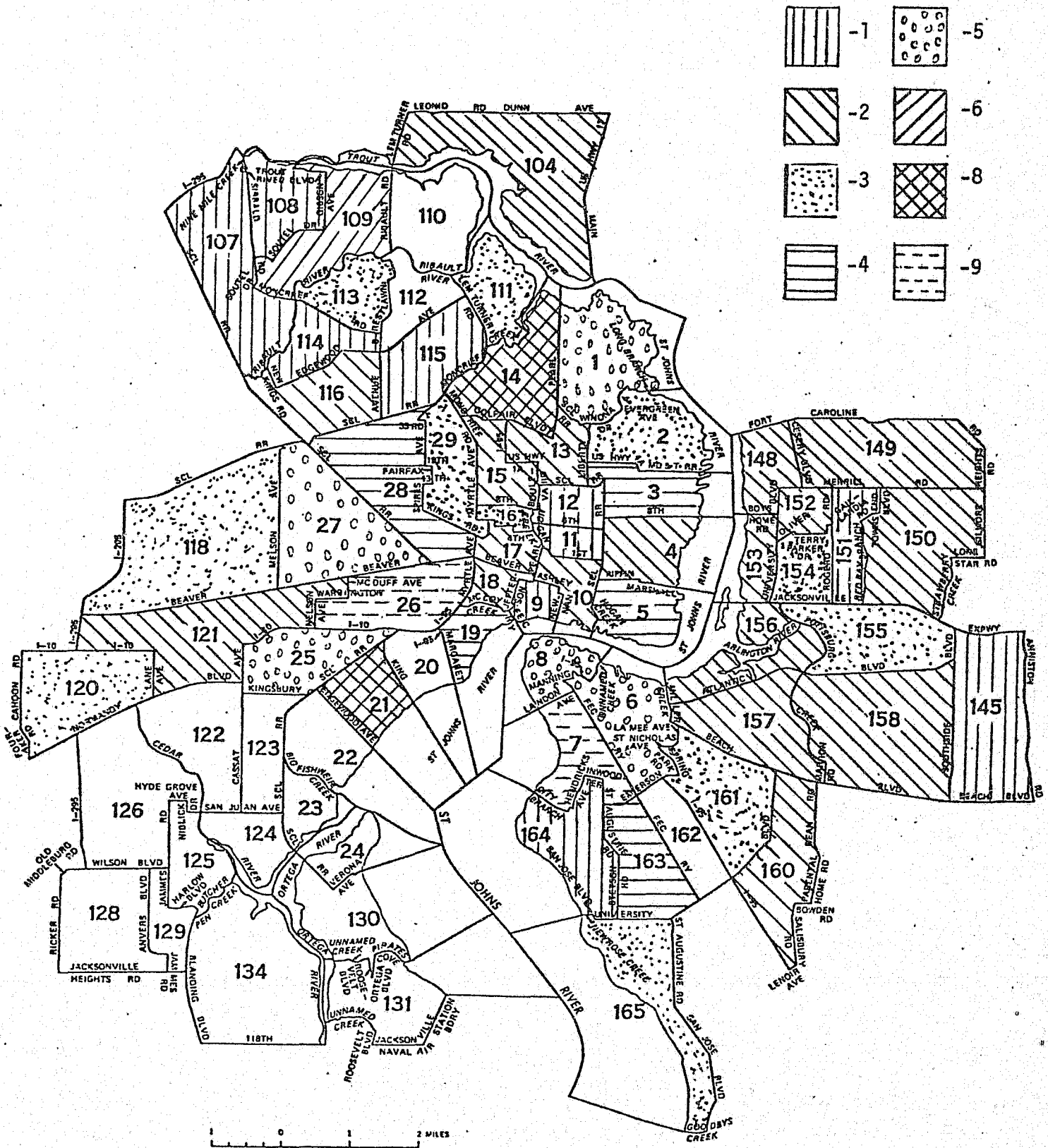
	Class.	Use	CT	RA
Rowe Avenue Playground (P)	C	A	115	408
Royal Lake Park (P)	N	A	159	264
Ryder Park	N	A	28	22
St. Augustine Road Park (P)	C	P&A	163	239
St. Johns River Park & Marina	SF,C	P	8	103
St. Nicholas #1	MP	P	6	107
St. Nicholas Playground	N	A	6	111
St. Regis Park (P)	C	A	102	504
Sandalwood Community Park (P)	C	A	143	276
Sandalwood Community School	C	A	143	276
San Jose Elementary	N	A	163	224
San Marco Center Strip	MP	P	8	104
San Martarro Park (P)	C	A	166	265
San Mateo Elementary School	N	A	102	502
San Pablo Park (P)	C	A	144	277
Saratoga Lake	MP	P	156	220
Senior Citizen's Recreation Facility (P)	C	A	10	55
Signet & 6th Street Park	MP	P	1	2
Simond Johnson Playground	C	A	29	12
Singleton Playground	N	A	107	418
Softball Complex (P)	C	A	105	444
Soutel Park (P)	M	P	107	418
South San Jose Elementary	N	A	166	254
Southside Estates Elementary	C	A	145	262
Southside Park	C	A	7	112
Sports Complex	SF,M,R	A	5	72
Springfield Park	C	A	16	38
Stanley Park	MP	P	161	209
Stanton High School Playground (P)	N	A	28	23
Starrett Park	C	A	102	504
Stillwell Park	NC	A	120	335
Stuart Street Playground (P)	N	A	15	13
Sunbeam Park (P)	C	A	167	272
Sunny Acres	SF,C	A	146	227
Sweetwater Park (P)	N	A	144	278
Swisher Place	MP	P	7	112
T.K. Stokes Park	N	A	109	433
Tallulah Park	N	A	14	1
10th Avenue Park (P)	N	P	110	423
10th Avenue Playground (P)	N	A	110	423
12th Street Center Strip	NSP	P	27	20
25th Street Park (P)	N	P	28	10
29th and Chase Street Center	SF,N	A	15	13
Terrace Park	N	A	118	401
Thomas Jefferson Playground	NC	A	119	437
Treaty Oak (Dupont Park)	N	P	8	103
Trout River Park (P)	C	A	110	434
Turtle Creek Park (P)	C	A	109	433
University Bridge Approach	MP	P	153	205
University Park (P)	N	A	147	201
Utility Softball Diamond	N	A	8	106
Variety Rose Garden	MP	P	21	93
Verona Park	N	P	165	255
Victoria Playground	N	A	160	251

	Class.	Use	CT	RA
Warrington Park	C	A	155	247
Washington Heights Boat Landing	SF,C		113	420
Wesch Boulevard Playground (P)	N	A	162	238
Westbrook Park	N	P	26	47
Westside Park	N	A	26	47
Whitehouse Park	C	A	119	334
Wigmore Park	N	A	2	17
Wilder Street Playground	N	A	16	37
Willowbranch Park	C	A&P	21	92
Windy Hills Elementary School	N	A	144	270
Wolfson Community School (P)	C	A	163	224
Woodstock Park	C	A	27	45
Wuhrn Boat Landing	SF,C	A	147	213
Yatch Basin Park	MP	P	21	93
Yancy Playground	N	A	109	433
Yellow Bluff Park (P)	C	A	101	506

7-1

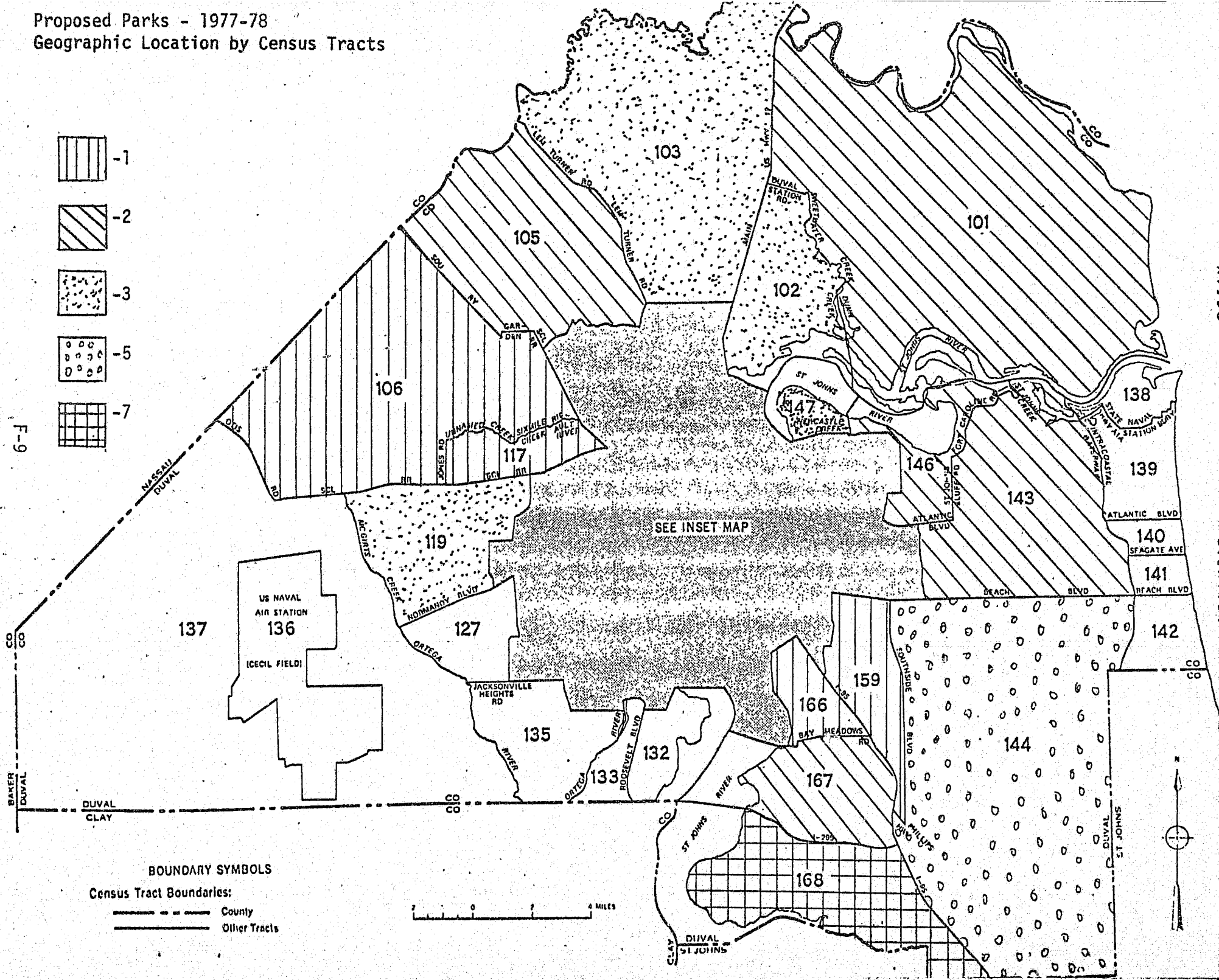


Parks - 1977-78
Geographic Location by Census Tracts

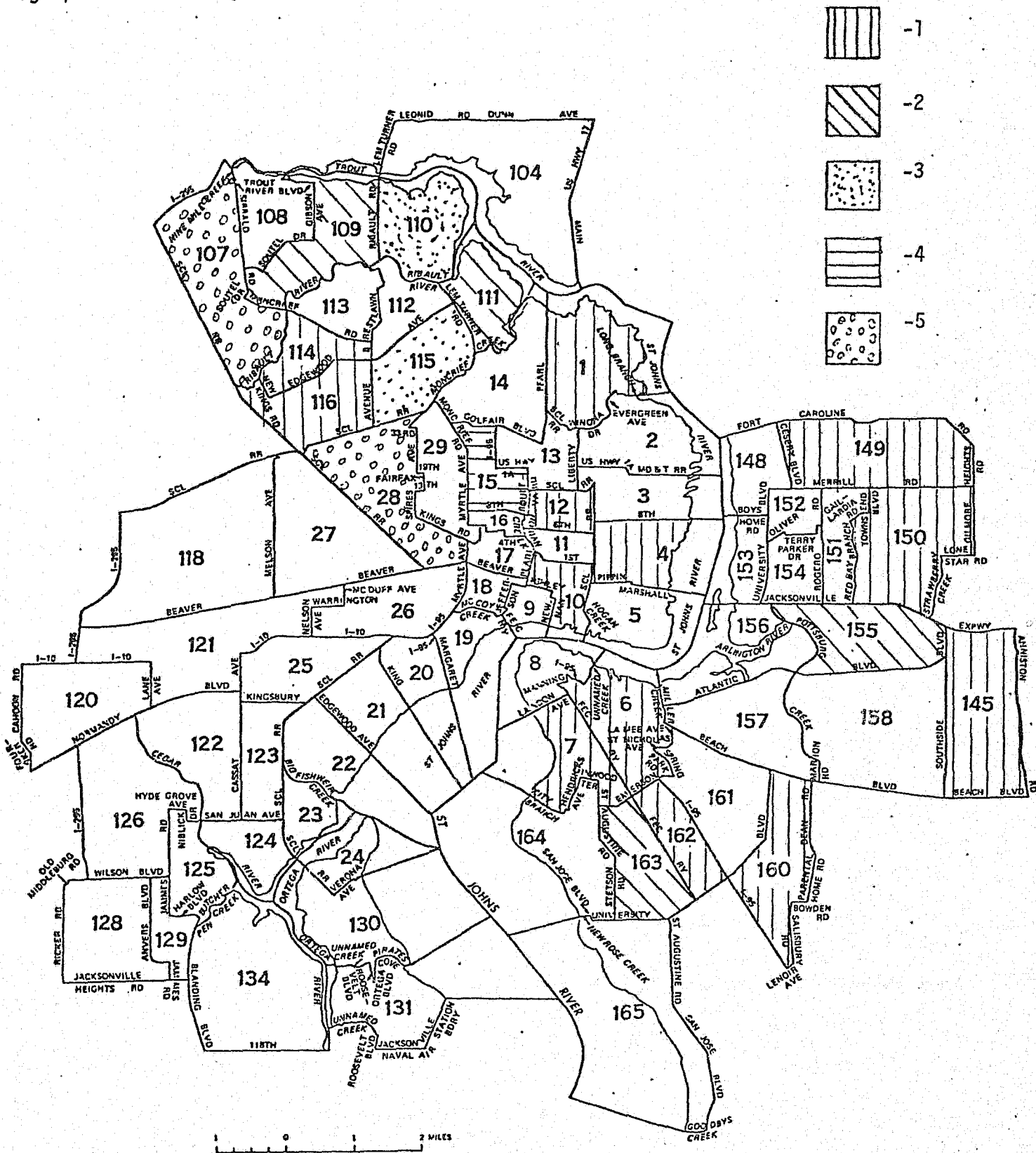


INSET MAP - JACKSONVILLE (PART)

Geographic Location by Census Tracts



Proposed Parks - 1977-78
Geographic Location by Census Tracts



INSET MAP - JACKSONVILLE (PART)

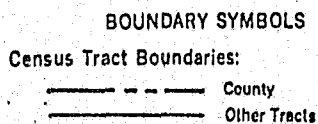
Senior Citizens Clubs

ANNEX G

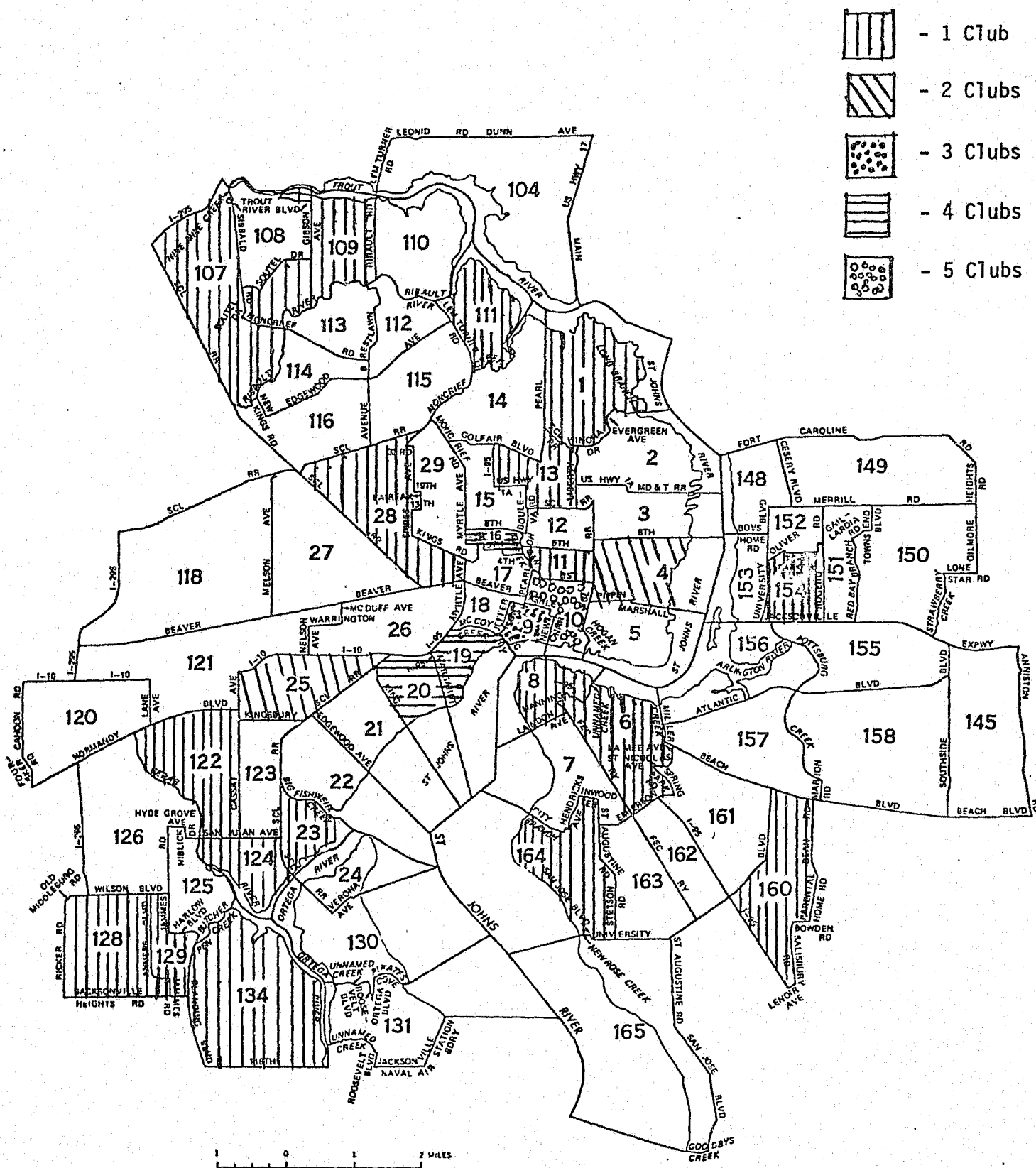
Geographically Designated by Census Tract (CT) and Police Reporting Area (RA)

	CT	RA
AARP Chapter #126, First Presbyterian Church	9	69
AARP Riverside Chapter #1361, Presbyterian Apartments	19	88
Adult Life Fellowship, Riverside Baptist Church	20	93
All Saints' Home for the Aged	20	94
Always Young Senior Citizen Club, Cedar Hills Bapt. Church	129	329
Apple Blossom Senior Citizens Club, Johnson Center	19	82
Arlington Young At Heart Club, Arlington Method. Church	154	218
Campus Towers Senior Citizen Club, Campus Towers	28	23
Cathedral Toward Recreation Club	10	64
Cathedral Town House, 501 N. Ocean Street	10	64
Claude Legh Club, Buck Club House	122	313
Durkeeville Senior Citizen Club, 1201 Steele Court	16	37
Duval County Retired Teachers Assn., 118 E. Monroe	9	70
Eastside Senior Citizens Council, Inc., 888 Franklin	4	57
Foster Grandparent's Assn., Johnson Center	19	82
Franklin Arms Tenants Assn., 888 Franklin	4	57
Friendly Folks Senior Clubs, 7541 Lem Turner Road	111	409
Golden Sunset Club, the, 3226 Beach Blvd.	6	107
Golden Sunshine Club, 1800 Stockton Street	20	93
Golden Years Club, 4300 St. Johns Avenue	23	100
Golden Years Gold Card Club, Joseph Lee Center	1	7
Happy Hearts Senior Citizen Club	16	38
IBEW Retired Members Club #177, IBEW Union Hall	10	56
Keen Agers, 1048 Hogan Street	10	54
Lake Shore Senior Citizen Club, 2552 Lake Shore Blvd.	124	305
Lincoln Villa Senior Citizen Club, 7815 Moncrief Road	107	430
Live Long and Like It Club, 1093 W. 6th Street	16	37
Mt. Carmel Tenants Assn., 5846 Mt. Carmel Terrace	160	251
Murray Hill Senior Citizen Club, 1041 S. Edgewood Avenue	25	84
Oakland Senior Citizen Club, Robert Kennedy Center	11	42
Oceanway Senior Citizens Club	102	505
Prudential Employees Retirement Club	8	104
Riverside Presbyterian Apartments, 1045 Oak Street	19	88
Riverside Presbyterian House, 2020 Park Street	20	94
Royal Adult Downtowners, 266 Laura Street	9	69
Salvation Army Senior Center, 17 E. Church Street	10	64
Senior Citizens Club of Arlington, Holly Oaks Forest Community Center	146	227
Southside Willing Workers, 3754 Old St. Augustine	164	212
Sunset Club, 3550 Brentwood Avenue	13	14
Twin Hills Senior Citizen Club, 6743 Watoma Drive	128	340
Wesconnett Senior Citizen Club, Wesconnett & 105th St.	134	331
Wilder Park Senior Citizens Club, 1093 W. 6th Street	16	37
XYZ Senior Citizen Club, 1014 Wolfe Street	25	90
North Jacksonville Senior Citizen Club, 3134 Trout River Boulevard	109	433
San Jose Golden Agers San Jose Catholic Church	166	254

G-2



Senior Citizen's Clubs - 1977-78 Geographic Location by Census Tracts



INSET MAP - JACKSONVILLE (PART)

Churches

ANNEX HGeographically Designated by Census Tract (CT) and Police Reporting Area (RA)

	CT	RA
Abysinia Missionary Baptist, 2860 Kings Road	28	22
All Faith Holiness Church, 1860 W. 5th Street	28	49
All Saints Episcopal, 4171 Hendricks Avenue	7	109
Allandale Baptist, 3012 W. 12th Street	27	20
Aldersgate United Methodist, 1665 E. 9th Street	3	36
A.M.E. Church of the Master, 5637 Vernon Road	116	403
Anniston Road Baptist, 2016 Anniston Road	145	261
Apostolic Church of God in Christ, 2032 Benedict Road	115	407
Arise and Walk, 5931 Atlantic Boulevard	156	220
Arlington Alliance Church, 7512 Merrill Road	149	241
Arlington Assembly of God, 88 Arlington Road	158	249
Arlington Baptist, 6009 Arlington Road	154	231
Arlington Christian Church, 8075 Lone Star Road	151	243
Arlington Congregational Church, 431 University Boulevard North	156	206
Arlington Presbyterian Church, 1300 Sprinkle Drive	154	231
Arlington United Methodist, 1400 University Boulevard North	153	204
Atonement Lutheran Church, 802 Mandalay Road	158	234
Avondale Baptist, 3519 Herschel	22	96
Avondale United Methodist, 1651 Talbot Avenue	22	96
Barford Baptist, 12168 Duval Road	103	436
Bayard Baptist, 12740 Synder Street	144	279
Baymeadows Missionary Baptist, 4826 Baymeadows Road	166	265
Beach Boulevard Baptist Temple, 11633 Beach Boulevard	143	276
Berea Baptist, 5000 Main Street	1	8
Bethel Baptist Institutional, 1058 Hogan	144	270
Bethel Baptist, 2606 San Diego Road	6	110
Bethlehem Baptist, 1615 Madison	16	38
Beth Shalom Congregation, 4072 Sunbeam Road	168	282
Beulah Missionary Baptist, 966 Ionia	10	56
Beverly Hills Baptist, 9714 Ridge Boulevard	109	433
Bibleway Deliverance Church, 6557 Leona Street	106	415
Biltmore Baptist, 3525 West 5th Street	118	401
Blanding Boulevard Baptist, 5005 Blanding Boulevard	134	317
Blessed Trinity (R.C.), 3487 Windy Hill Place	144	270
Brookview Baptist, 10258 Atlantic Boulevard	143	269
Bryceville Baptist	119	439
Caleb Baptist, 2197 Blair Road	119	334
Calvary Baptist, 7512 Lem Turner Road	111	409
Calvary Grace Church of Faith, 2957 Edison Avenue	26	79
Calvary Temple First Assembly of God, 5518 Hart	1	7
Calvin Presbyterian Church, 4050 Barnes Road	160	252
Cassat Avenue Baptist, 507 Cassat Avenue	121	301
Cedar Bay Baptist, 11553 West Main Street	102	504
Cedar Hills Baptist, 4200 Jammes Road	129	329
Central Baptist, 1318 Nira Street	8	104
Central Baptist, 524 West 3rd Street	17	39
Central Christian Church, 25 West 9th Street	12	33
Central Church of the Nazarene, 2130 University Boulevard N.	153	203
Central Metropolitan Christian Methodist Episcopal Church - 4611 Pearl Street	13	15
Chapel of Prayer Ministry, 3621 Cesery Boulevard	148	214
Christ Lutheran Church, 7576 San Jose Boulevard	165	266

	CT	RA
Christ's Sanctified Holy Church, 1820 Southside Boulevard	145	261
Christ the King (R.C.), 742 Arlington Road	155	233
Christian Family Chapel, 1914 Beachway Road	157	208
Christian Family Chapel, 764 May Street	19	88
Christian Reformed Church, 8424 San Martarro Avenue	166	254
Church of Christ, Arlington, 6215 Arlington Road	154	231
Church of Christ, Dean Road, 1968 Dean Road	159	250
Church of Christ, Lake Forest	111	409
Church of Christ, Lake Shore, 2121 Blanding Boulevard	124	315
Church of Christ, Wesconnett, 5223 Wesconnett Boulevard	134	317
Church of God, Arlington, 5629 Merrill Road	148	214
Church of God, 1445 Steele Street	28	49
Church of God, Marietta, 8076 Ramona Boulevard	119	334
Church of God, North Jacksonville, 7602 Kenya	111	409
Church of God, North Lane Avenue, 2956 Lane Avenue North	118	413
Church of God, Springfield, 1931 Florida Avenue	3	35
Church of God, Southside Estates, 1677 Southside Boulevard	145	261
Church of God, West Jacksonville, 10356 103rd Street	137	351
Church of God in Christ #3, 4058 Old St. Augustine Road	164	240
Church of God of Prophecy, 4625 Tabernacle Place	118	401
Church of God of Prophecy, 5938 118th Street	135	333
Church of God of Prophecy, 144 Hickman Road	160	236
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, 4087 Hendricks	164	226
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, 5100 Firestone	135	347
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, 1679 Dunn Avenue	103	436
Church of the Lord Jesus Christ of the Apostolic Faith, 1059 Florida Avenue	4	57
Church of Our Savior (E.C.), 12236 Mandarin Road	168	282
Church of the Assumption, 2403 Atlantic Boulevard	6	106
Church of the Brethern, 4554 Prunty	123	302
Church of the Epiphany (E.C.), 5130 Harlow Road	125	316
Church of the Good Shepherd (E.C.), 1100 Stockton	20	86
Church of the Redeemer (E.C.), Terry Road and University	160	251
Clay Hill Baptist, Highway 218	137	352
College Park Baptist, 2969 Huffman Boulevard	143	276
Collins Road Baptist, 6105 Collins Road	133	321
Community Church of the Holy Ghost in Fire, 1554 West 28th	29	12
Corinth Baptist, 1836 East 11th Street	3	36
Cosmic Church of Truth, 712 Ralph Street	20	89
Crucifixion Roman Catholic Church, 6079 Bagley Road	115	416
Covenant Presbyterian Church, 8084 Normandy Boulevard	127	344
Day Spring Baptist, 1053 Jefferson Street	9	67
Dean Road Bible Chapel, 2701 Dean Road	160	251
Deliverance House of Prayers for All God's Children, 5203 Paris Avenue	115	406
Dinsmore Baptist, 10018 Kings Road	105	441
Dunn's Creek Baptist, 1424 Starratt Road	101	506
East Eleventh Street Baptist, 1700 East 11th Street	3	36
East 44th Street Baptist	1	8
Eastport Baptist, 1322 Eastport Road	102	502
Eastside Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), 1340 E. 4th	4	43
Eastside Church of Christ, 1024 Florida Avenue	4	58
Ebenezer United Methodist, 9114 Norfolk Boulevard	109	429
Edgewood Avenue Christian, 1041 Edgewood Avenue	111	410

	CT	RA
Edgewood Church of Christ, 3636 Old Kings Road	28	22
Edgewood Heights Baptist, 40 North Gilmore	25	84
Emanuel Baptist (SBC), 711 St. John's Bluff Road	146	268
Emanuel Missionary Baptist, 2271 Forest	26	81
Emmanuel Missionary Baptist, Inc., 2407 Division	28	22
Englewood Baptist, 5765 Kennerly Road	161	237
Englewood Christian Church, 4316 Barnes Road	160	252
Ephesus Seventh Day Adventist Church, 2760 West Edgewood	116	405
Epperson Memorial United Methodist, 7541 Lem Turner	111	409
Etz Chain Synagogue, 5864 University Boulevard West	161	237
Evangel Temple, Assembly of God, 5714 Ramona Boulevard	121	311
Evergreen Baptist, 1100 Logan	28	50
Faith Baptist, 8671 Lem Turner	110	423
Faith Lutheran Church, 5927 Timuquana Road	134	317
Faith Memorial Baptist, 6731 Ramona Boulevard	120	323
Faith Temple, 6959 Torres Drive	128	341
Faith Temple Church of God in Christ, 1635 E. 21st Street	2	19
Faust Temple Church of God in Christ, 3328 Moncrief	15	13
Fellowship Baptist, 5111 Pearl Street	1	7
Fellowship Lutheran Church, 8809 Sibbald Road	108	431
First Alliance Church, 1132 Hamilton	124	305
First Baptist, 103 West Ashley	10	65
First Baptist, 97 Center Street South	119	439
First Baptist, Oceanway, 212 Polar Avenue	102	504
First Baptist Church, Oakland, 1027 Jessie Street	4	57
First Baptist Church of Garden City, 11227 Duval Road	103	436
First Baptist Church of Pineland Garden, 7526 Mulhall Drive	159	263
First Christian Church, 510 Julia Street	9	63
First Church of Christian Science, Reading Room, 1116 Laura	11	39
First Church of the Nazarene, 7010 Ramona Boulevard	120	335
First Lane Avenue Baptist, 1209 N. Lane Avenue	118	413
First New Zion Baptist, 1700 Davis	16	38
First Pentacostal Church of Arlington, 10472 Atlantic Boulevard	143	269
First Pentacostal Holiness Church, 2550 Fouraker Road	127	344
First Pentacostal Holiness Church, 2971 Waller	121	301
First Presbyterian Church, 118 East Monroe	10	70
First Samuel Baptist, 94 Ives Street	26	80
First Timothy Baptist, 1357 Hart	29	24
First Titus Missionary Baptist, 3365 New Kings Road	28	22
First United Methodist, 225 East Duval	10	70
First United Pentacostal Church, 433 Druid	121	301
First Universal Life Church of Florida, 1858 Dean Road	160	236
Flaming Sword Tabernacle of the Spoken Word Assembly, 11358 Old Kings Road	105	443
Forest Christian Church, 3134 Trout River Boulevard	111	410
Forest Hills Church of the Nazarene, 2633 Van Gundy	113	421
Fort Caroline Christian Church, 7535 Fort Caroline Road	147	213
Fort Caroline Presbyterian Church, 3754 University Club Boulevard	147	213
Fort Caroline United Methodist Church, 8510 Fort Caroline Road	146	227
Fountain Chapel A.M.E., 737 Jessie Street	4	57
Fouraker Road Baptist, 1754 Fouraker Drive	127	344
Fourth Street Church of God, 723 West 4th Street	17	38
Friendly Baptist, 1721 West 19th Street	29	24
Friendly Temple Church of God in Christ, 2117 West 44th Street	115	406
Friendship Advent Christian, 1410 Tutler	154	218
Friendship Baptist, 7141 New Kings Road	107	418
Franklin Street Baptist, 2421 Franklin	3	30
Franklin Street Macedonia Baptist, 3333 Franklin	2	18

	CT	RA
Garden City United Methodist, 3057 Dunn Avenue	103	436
Glendale Community Church, 6411 Beach Boulevard	157	235
Glynlea United Methodist, 6429 Atlantic Boulevard	155	233
Glenwood Missionary Baptist, 4597 Tunis Street	123	302
Glorious Bethlehem Church, 2210 Wister	6	110
Good News Baptist, 2600 St. John's Bluff Road South	143	269
Good Samaritan Church, 44 Jerico Road	104	411
Good Shepherd United Methodist, 5417 Lenox Avenue	25	90
Goodwill Missionary Baptist, 1086 West 23rd Street	15	13
Gospel Lighthouse Church, 2727 Picketville Road	117	414
Grace Church of the Nazarene, 5245 Timuquana Road	131	308
Grace Baptist, 419 North Center Street	119	439
Grace Baptist, 1608 East 21st Street	2	31
Grace Baptist Church of Highlands, 10732 Biscayne Boulevard	104	424
Grace Bible Church, 6118 Bowden Road	160	252
Grace Lutheran Church, 2858 Post	21	92
Grace United Methodist, 9767 Ivey Road	145	262
Greater Grant Memorial A.M.E., 5533 Gilchrist Road	107	430
Greater Jacksonville Church of God, 4510 Soutel Drive	109	433
Greater New Jerusalem Baptist, 1435 West State	28	50
Greater St. Matthew's Baptist, 649 Franklin Street	5	58
Guardian Lutheran, 10113 Haley Road	168	282
Hart Haven Baptist, 47 Picketville Road	119	437
Harvest Baptist, 1057 Arlington Road	151	244
Heavenly Heights Baptist, 3613 Turton Avenue	109	433
Hecksher Drive Baptist, 3812 Heckscher Drive	102	501
Hendricks Avenue Baptist, 4001 Hendricks Avenue	164	226
Hendricks Memorial United Methodist, 4000 Spring Park Road	162	223
Highland Assembly Full Gospel Church, 10341 Biscayne Boulevard	104	424
Highlands Baptist, 2159 Broward Road	104	424
Highlands United Methodist, 1955 Broward Road	104	424
Highlands United Presbyterian Church, 10900 McCormick Road	143	275
Hillcrest Baptist, 1176 LaBelle	121	313
Hogan Baptist, 8045 Hogan Road	159	250
Holiday Hill Baptist, 730 Mandalay Road	158	249
Holly Brook Baptist, 409 Cherokee	26	79
Hollyford Baptist, 150 Ford Avenue	104	411
Holy Bible Baptist, 2030 Dunn Avenue	103	436
Holy Church of the Living God, 1598 West 14th Street	29	24
Holy Cross Episcopal Church, 438 West 67th Street	14	1
Holy Cross Lutheran Church, 6620 Arlington Expressway	155	233
Holy Rosary Catholic Church, 746 West 41st Street	14	5
Holy Spirit Catholic Church, 11665 Fort Caroline Road	146	267
Holy Temple Church of God, 1656 Edgewood Avenue West	115	408
Home Gardens Baptist, 6422 Bluebird Lane	106	415
Hope Baptist	118	412
Hunterdale Pentacostal Holiness Church, 3110 Galilee Road	161	209
Hunter Park Missionary Baptist, 4448 Emerson	161	209
Hutto Chapel United Methodist, 12456 Palm Avenue	102	505
Hyde Park Baptist, 2000 Lane Avenue	126	338
Hyde Park Church of Christ, 7169 Conant Avenue	126	338
Iglesia Ni Cristo Church of Christ, Inc., 4550 Firestone Road	135	347
Immaculate Conception Catholic Church, 121 East Duval	10	70
Inman Memorial United Methodist, 5334 Kings Road	117	402
Jacksonville Assembly of God, 2100 Dunn Avenue	103	436

	CT	RA
Jacksonville Baptist Temple, 2591 West Beaver	27	46
Jacksonville Church of Religious Science, 1451 Ingleside Avenue	22	97
Jacksonville Foursquare Church, 6573 Hyde Grove Avenue	126	325
Jacksonville Heights Baptist, 7581 103rd Street	135	347
Jacksonville Jewish Center, 10101 San Jose Boulevard	168	281
Jehovah's Witnesses Arlington Kingdom Hall, 7013 Blanchard Road	151	244
Jehovah's Witnesses Hyde Park Kingdom Hall, 6603 San Juan Avenue	125	327
Jehovah's Witnesses Riverview Kingdom Hall, 2405 Clyde Drive	110	423
Jehovah's Witnesses Springfield Kingdom Hall, 125 East 17th St.	13	28
Jehovah's Witnesses Westside Unit, 2135 West 43rd Street	14	5
Jerusalem Baptist Church, Southside, 2935 St. Augustine Road	7	114
Jesus Name Assembly of the Apostolic Faith, Inc., 4456 Kenndle	109	429
Jones Road Baptist, 2506 Jones Road	106	440
Kings Highway Church of God, 2805 New Kings Road	28	22
Kings Road Baptist, 6510 Barth Road	105	441
Lake Forest Baptist, 925 West Edgewood Avenue	111	410
Lakeshore Baptist, 2363 Blanding Boulevard	124	305
Lakeshore Presbyterian Church, 2270 Blanding Boulevard	124	305
Lakeshore United Methodist Church, 2246 Blanding Boulevard	124	315
Lakewood Presbyterian Church, 2001 University Boulevard West	165	256
Lakewood United Methodist, 1510 Furman Road	165	256
Lem Turner Church of the Nazarene, 10310 Lem Turner Road	103	436
Lewis Memorial A.M.E., 2123 Talledega Road	115	407
Little Rock Baptist, 1418 Van Buren	4	43
Lynwood Christian Church, 5200 Wesconnett Boulevard	134	317
Macedonia Baptist, 2087 Lenox Avenue	120	335
Main Street Baptist, 23 West 8th Street	12	32
Main Street United Methodist, 6901 Main Street	1	4
Mandarin Assembly of God, 3423 Loretto Road	168	281
Mandarin Baptist, 11244 San Jose Boulevard	167	274
Mandarin Christian Church, 10850 Old St. Augustine Road	168	282
Mandarin Presbyterian Church, 11844 Mandarin Road	168	282
Mandarin United Methodist, 11270 San Jose Boulevard	168	282
Marietta Baptist, 400 Cahoon Road	119	334
Marietta Methodist Church, 55 Jackson Avenue	119	439
Mayfair Baptist, 3405 Atlantic Boulevard	6	107
Melson Avenue Missionary Baptist, 880 Melson Avenue	118	401
Metropolitan Community Church, 729 Laura Street	10	63
Midway A.M.E., 1462 Van Buren Street	4	43
Moncrief Missionary Baptist, 1465 West 22nd Street	29	12
Morningside Church, 2019 St. John's Avenue	22	99
Mother Church Kingdom of Peace, 1034 Davis	17	52
Mount Ararat Baptist, 2503 North Myrtle Avenue	29	24
Mount Calvary Baptist, 301 Spruce	19	82
Mount Canaan Missionary Baptist, 36 West 18th Street	13	27
Mount Moriah A.M.E., 99 Oak Street	19	83
Mount Nebo Missionary Baptist, 8778 Lake Placid Drive	109	429
Mount Olive Baptist, 4080 Grant Road	163	224
Mount Olive Presbyterian Church, 2018 Gilmore	19	87
Mount Olive Primitive Baptist Church, 1319 North Myrtle	16	37
Mount Olive United Methodist Church, 841 Franklin	5	58
Mount Salem Baptist, 1281 West 22nd Street	15	13
Mount Sinai Baptist, 1551 Lee	16	38
Mount Vernon Baptist, 1462 Prince	28	50
Mount Zion A.M.E., 3811 St. Augustine Road	163	224
Mount Zion A.M.E. Church, 201 East Beaver	10	64

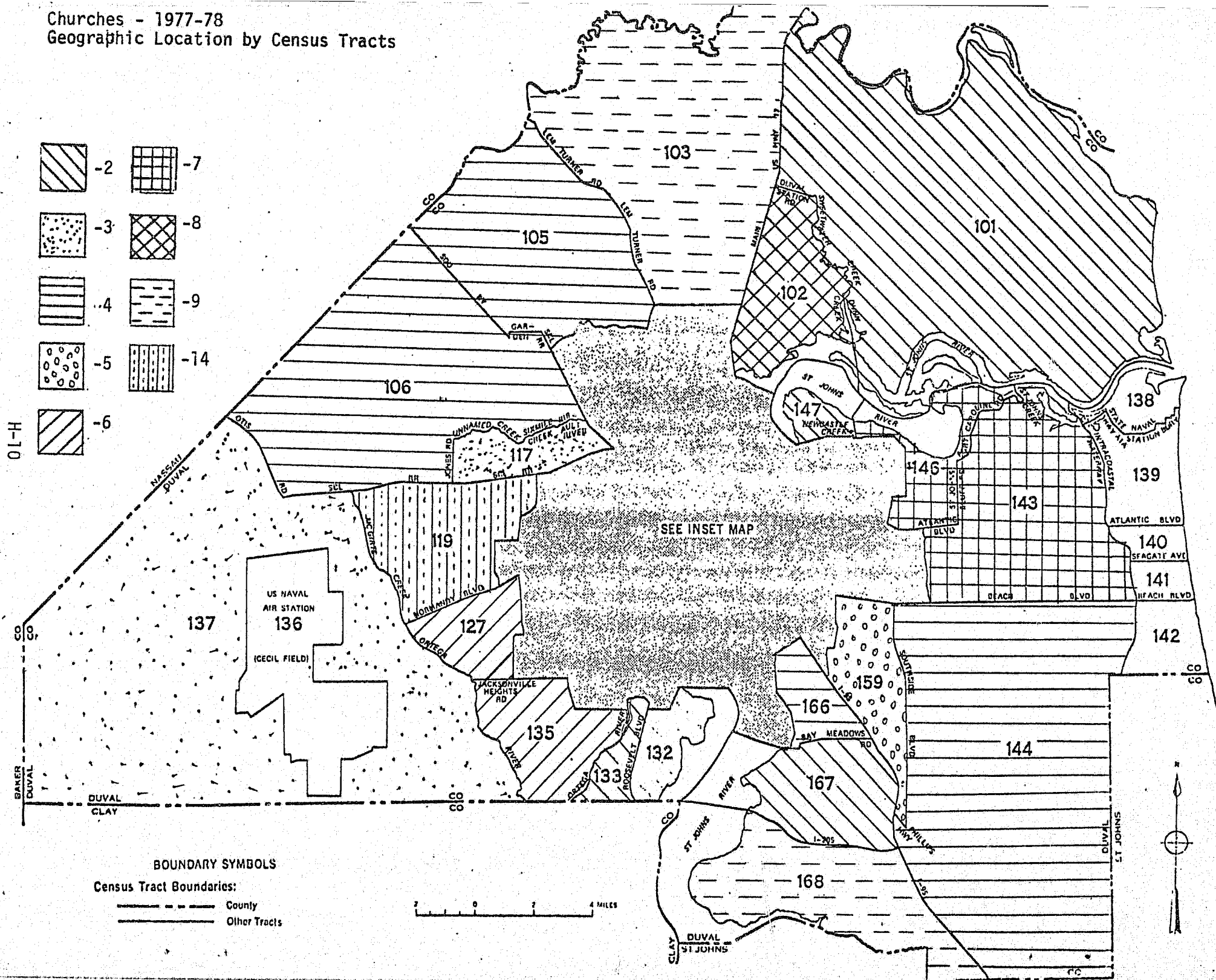
Mount Zion Baptist, 2328 San Diego Road	6	110
Most Holy Redeemer Catholic Church, 8523 Normandy Boulevard	127	344
Muhammad's Temple of Islam #66, 2242 Commonwealth	27	47
Murray Hill Baptist, 1014 Wolfe Street	25	90
Murray Hill Presbyterian Church, 940 Talbot	25	90
Murray Hill United Methodist, 4101 College Street	25	84
New Berlin Baptist, 422 New Berlin Road	102	505
New First Corinth Missionary Baptist, 6119 Bagley Road	115	416
New Hope A.M.E. Church, 2708 Davis	15	26
New Kings Road Church of God, 7400 New Kings Road	106	415
New Life Temple, 1177 East 14th Street	3	30
New Mount Lilla Baptist, 2061 Frank Avenue East	115	408
New Mount Tabor Baptist, 1451 Mt. Herman	16	37
New Palmer Grove Baptist, 1111 Franklin Street	4	57
New Testament Baptist, 5838 North Main Street	14	5
New Trinity Baptist, 962 West Duval Street	18	67
Normandy Park Baptist, 7050 Normandy Boulevard	126	324
Normandy Church of Christ, 8314 Herlong Road	127	344
Normandy Baptist Temple, 5634 Normandy Boulevard	122	312
Normandy Village Baptist, 1862 Fouraker Road	119	334
North Jacksonville Baptist, 6415 Pearl Street	1	2
North Main Street Baptist, 7137 Main Street	1	3
Northminster Presbyterian Church, 1527 Gandy	112	419
Northside Christian Church, 195 Tallulah Avenue	1	2
Northshore Church of Christ, 3371 Almeda Street	27	47
Northshore Presbyterian Church, 7700 Pearl Street	14	1
Norwood Baptist, 6521 Norwood Avenue	14	5
Oak Crest United Methodist, 5900 Ricker Road	135	347
Oak Grove Baptist, 5200 Cedar Point Road	101	503
Oak Hill Church of the Nazarene, 4151 Old Middleburg Road	135	347
Oceanway Assembly of God, 12650 Gillespie Avenue	102	505
103rd Street Baptist, 8819 103rd Street	137	349
Ortega Baptist, 4865 Roosevelt Boulevard	24	102
Ortega Presbyterian Church, 4406 Longfellow Street	24	102
Ortega United Methodist, 4807 Roosevelt Boulevard	24	102
Our Lady of the Angels Catholic Church, 430 Crystal	26	81
Our Redeemer Lutheran, 1105 Dunn Avenue	103	436
Our Savior Evangelical Lutheran, 2140 St. John's Bluff Road S.	143	269
Panama Park Church of God, 503 East 63rd Street	1	4
Panama Park Church of the Nazarene, 6943 Buffalo Avenue	2	17
Park Land Baptist, 1480 Lakeshore Boulevard	121	313
Parkview Baptist, 3260 Lenox Avenue	26	78
Parkwood Baptist, 7900 Lone Star Road	150	246
Paxon Church of Christ, 302 Odessa Drive	118	412
Paxon Revival Center, 4561 Commonwealth Avenue	118	413
Payne A.M.E., 1230 East 23rd Street	2	18
Peace Community Spiritual Temple, 3822 Springfield	13	14
Peace Missionary Baptist, 414 Van Buren	4	43
Peeler Memorial United Methodist, 3202 Atlantic Boulevard	6	107
Philadelphia Baptist, 5577 Moncrief Road	107	430
Picketville Baptist, 3436 North Lane Avenue	117	414
Post Street Church of Christ, 936 Nelson	25	84
Prince of Peace Catholic Church, 6315 Bennett Road	160	251
Quaker Meeting-Religious Society of Friends, 1375 Talbot	22	97
Queen Esther Church of God and Unity, 1747 McQuade	27	47

	CT	RA
Ramona Boulevard Baptist, 5335 Ramona Boulevard	12	34
Redeemed Baptist, 1614 East 30th Street	2	19
Refuge Church of Our Lord of the Apostolic Faith, 1224 W. 26th	15	13
Regency Baptist, Temple, 1211 Lee Road	146	260
Regency Seventh Day Adventist Church, 9411 Atlantic Boulevard	145	261
Regular Baptist, 3850 Emerson Street	162	223
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, 1612 Tracy Road	150	259
Resurrection Catholic Church, 3139 Jack Road	148	214
Revival Tabernacle, 9113 Ridge Boulevard	109	433
Riverside Assembly of God, 2978 Dowling	21	92
Riverside Avenue Christian Church, 2841 Riverside Avenue	21	93
Riverside Baptist, 2650 Park Street	20	89
Riverside Church of Christ, 2053 Soutel Drive	110	423
Riverside Park United Methodist, 819 Park Street	22	99
Riverside Presbyterian Church, 849 Park Street	19	88
Riverside Primitive Baptist Church, 702 Dellwood Avenue	25	85
Riverview Baptist, 1939 Belvedere	110	434
Riverview United Methodist, 2103 Grand	110	423
Sacred Heart Catholic Church, 5810 Blanding Boulevard	134	331
St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 7801 Lone Star Road	150	245
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, 6317 103rd Street	129	330
St. Catherine's Episcopal Church, 4758 Shelby Avenue	123	302
St. David's Episcopal Church, 12355 Fort Caroline Road	146	227
St. Gabriel's Episcopal Church, 5235 Moncrief Road West	107	418
St. George's Antiochian Orthodox Church, 1601 Sheridan Road	163	211
St. James's Lutheran Church, 2022 Riverview Street	110	423
St. John's Baptist, 740 Bridier	5	58
St. John's Bluff Assembly of God, 668 St. John's Bluff Road North	146	268
St. John's Episcopal Church, 256 East Church Street	10	70
St. John's Lutheran Church, 1950 Silver	12	32
St. John's Park Baptist, 4300 St. John's Avenue	23	100
St. John's Presbyterian Church, 4275 Herschel Street	23	100
St. Joseph United Methodist, 925 Spearing	4	58
St. Joseph Catholic Church, 4124 Loretto Road	167	274
St. Luke's Episcopal Church, 2961 University Boulevard North	148	214
St. Mark's Baptist, 6538 Restlawn Drive	113	421
St. Mark's Episcopal Church, 4129 Osford Avenue	24	102
St. Mark's Lutheran Church, 3976 Hendricks Avenue	164	226
St. Mark's United Methodist Church, 5400 Pearl Street	1	7
St. Martin's in the Highlands, 1735 Leonid Road	104	435
St. Mary's Missionary Baptist, 3848 Old St. Augustine Road	163	224
St. Matthew's Baptist, 7331 Moncrief Road	107	430
St. Matthew's Catholic Church, 1773 Blanding Boulevard	123	304
St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, 6801 Merrill Road	149	228
St. Nicholas Park Christian Church, 3226 Beach Boulevard	6	107
St. Patrick's Catholic Church, 2609 Park Street	21	93
St. Paul's A.M.E., 2225 Myrtle Avenue	15	25
St. Paul's Baptist, 716 Stonewall	19	83
St. Paul's Baptist, 3738 Winton Drive	113	420
St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 5536 Atlantic Boulevard	156	207
St. Paul's Lutheran Church, 2730 Edgewood Avenue	114	417
St. Paul's United Methodist Church, 8264 Lone Star Road	150	246
St. Phillip's Episcopal Church, 801 Pearl Street	10	62
St. Pius Catholic Church, 2110 Blue Street	29	24
St. Stephen's A.M.E., 915 West 5th Street	16	38
Salisbury Avenue Baptist, 3947 Salisbury Avenue	160	252

	CT	RA
San Jose Baptist, 6140 San Jose Boulevard	165	256
San Jose Catholic Church, 3619 Toledo Road	166	254
San Jose Church of Christ, 6233 San Jose Boulevard	165	256
San Jose Episcopal Church, 7423 San Jose Boulevard	165	255
San Souci Baptist, 6625 Terry Road	160	251
Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 3641 St. John's Avenue	22	96
Second Church of Christian Scientists, 1655 Avondale Avenue	21	98
Second Missionary Baptist, 954 Kings Road	17	37
Shiloh Holiness Church, 2102 Thomas Court	164	240
Shiloh Metropolitan Baptist, 1118 West Beaver	18	51
Silver Glyn Baptist, 115 Arlington Road North	155	248
Simpson United Methodist, 1114 Cleveland	17	51
Synder Memorial United Methodist, 226 Laura Street	9	69
South Jacksonville Church of Christ, 2209 Parental Home Road	159	250
South Jacksonville Presbyterian Church, 2137 Hendricks	7	109
Southside Assembly of God, 1842 Olevia Street	6	105
Southside Baptist, 1435 Atlantic Boulevard	8	104
Southside Church of Christ, 2516 La Mee Avenue	6	107
Southside Christian Church, 6755 Atlantic Boulevard	156	220
Southside Community Church, 1216 La Salle Street	8	108
Southside Estates Baptist, 3266 Southside Boulevard	145	262
Southside Estates Presbyterian Church, 2300 Southside Boulevard	158	249
Southside United Methodist, 3120 Hendricks Avenue	7	113
Spring Glen United Methodist, 6007 Beach Boulevard	157	235
Springfield Advent Christian, 113 West 17th Street	13	27
Springfield Baptist	11	41
Springfield Presbyterian Church, 207 West 6th Street	12	39
Springfield United Methodist, 213 East 6th Street	12	41
Springhill Baptist, 2808 Buckman	3	31
Spring Park Baptist, 3771 Spring Park Road	161	209
Swain Memorial United Methodist, 1620 Naldo Avenue	8	108
Sweetfield Baptist, 1365 Harrison Street	4	43
Switzerland Community Church, State Road #13	168	282
Tabernacle Baptist Institutional, 903 East Union	5	66
Tenth Street Baptist, 1136 East 10th Street	3	35
Terry Parker Baptist, 7024 Merrill Road	151	242
The Church of Nobles of the Living Prince, Inc., 6320 Arlington Rd	154	231
The Church of the Living God, The Pillar and Ground of the Truth, 11254 Fort Caroline Road	146	227
The Holy Temple Church of Lord Jesus Christ, 702 Lafayette	5	58
The Temple of Congregation Ahavath Chesed, 8727 San Jose Boulevard	166	265
Trinity Baptist, 800 Hammond Boulevard	119	334
Trinity Lutheran Church, 1415 South McDuff Avenue	21	92
Trinity Presbyterian Church, 1901 Leonid Road	103	436
Trinity United Methodist, 3889 Eloise Street	22	99
True Bind Church of God, 2609 West 25th Street	28	10
True Vine Fire Baptized Holiness Church, 1439 Spearing Street	4	43
Union Progressive Baptist, 613 Pippin	5	58
Unitarian Universalist Church of Jacksonville - 7405 Arlington Expressway	150	246
United Baptist, 296 Woodlawn Avenue	26	81
United House of Prayer for All People, 460 North Pearl Street	9	62
Unity Church, 634 Lomax Street	19	88
Universal Life Church of Peace, 11542 Soforenko Drive	102	502

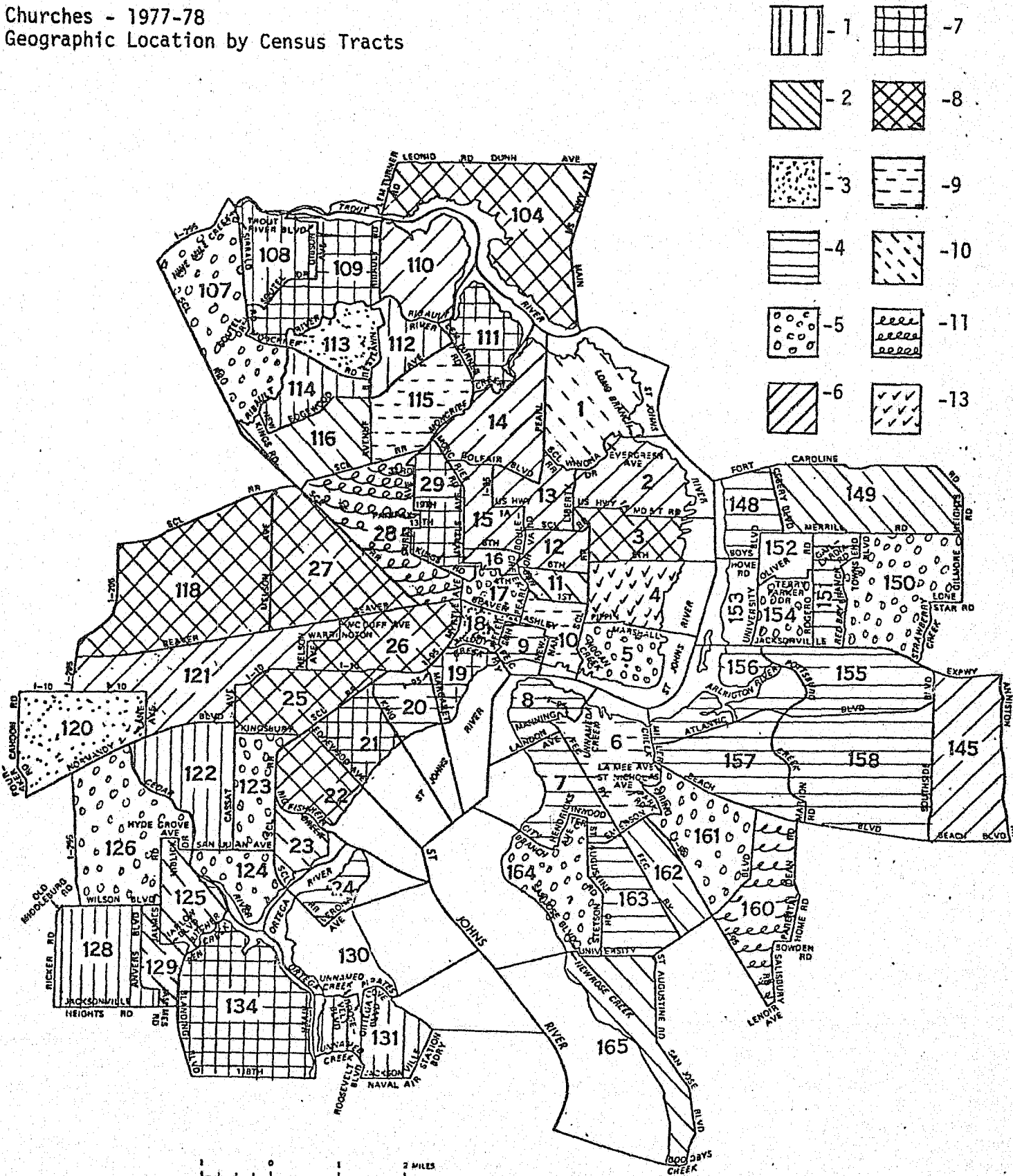
	CT	RA
University Baptist, 5520 University Boulevard West	166	253
University Boulevard Chapel, 2214 University Boulevard South	157	221
University Boulevard Church of the Nazarene, 3930 University Boulevard South	160	251
Victory Baptist, 10613 Lem Turner Road	104	435
Wesconnett Baptist, 5711 Wesconnett Boulevard	134	331
Wesconnett United Methodist, 5630 Wesconnett Boulevard	134	331
Wesley United Methodist, 1140 South McDuff Avenue	21	92
Wesleyan Church, 3722 Belfort Road	159	264
West Friendship Baptist, 945 Carrie	27	48
West Jacksonville Advent Christian, 663 South McDuff Avenue	25	85
West Meadows Baptist, 11711 Normandy Boulevard	119	336
West Normandy Baptist, 8727 Normandy Boulevard	119	336
West Park Baptist, 372 Jones Road	119	438
West Park Street Church of God, 5975 Park Street	123	302
Westside Church of Christ, 2725 Laura Street	13	27
Westside Christian Church, 7629 Herlong Road	127	337
Westside Independent Methodist Church, 6567 San Juan Avenue	126	326
West Union Baptist, 761 Acorn	26	50
Whitehouse Baptist, 24 North Celery Avenue	119	438
Windgate Road Baptist, 11100 Windgate Road	105	444
Windy Hill Baptist, 4210 Forest Boulevard	144	270
Woodland Baptist, 618 Stockton	20	89
Woodlawn United Presbyterian Church, 3026 Woodlawn Road	115	416
Woodstock Park Baptist, 924 St. Clair	27	45
Woodstock Park United Methodist, 795 Ontario Street	27	46
Yukon Baptist, 4552 120th Street	133	320
Zion Hope Baptist, 1198 West Church	18	51

Churches - 1977-78
Geographic Location by Census Tracts



Churches - 1977-78

Geographic Location by Census Tracts



INSET MAP - JACKSONVILLE (PART)

Public Schools

ANNEX IGeographically Designated by Census Tract (CT) & Police Reporting Area (RA)

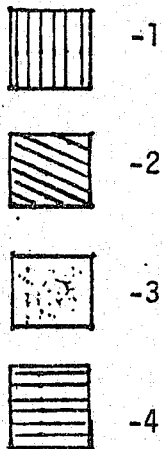
	CT	RA
Alden Road Exceptional Child Center	143	276
Alternative School	16	38
Anderson, Douglas 7th Grade Center	6	111
Arlington Elementary	154	219
Arlington Heights Elementary	154	231
Axson, J. Allen Elementary	3	30
Baldwin Jr-Sr High School	137	439
Bayview Elementary	124	305
Beal, Beulah Elementary	12	32
Beauclerc Annex	167	272
Beauclerc Elementary	167	272
Bethune, Mary McLeod Elementary	28	11
Biltmore Elementary	118	401
Brentwood Elementary	13	14
Brookview Elementary	143	269
Brown, Richard C. Elementary	4	43
Butler, Eugene Junior High	28	80
Carver, George Washington Elementary	116	403
Cedar Hills Elementary	129	329
Central Riverside Elementary	20	89
Culver, Lola M. Elementary	1	4
Daniels, R.V. Elementary	28	23
Davis, Jefferson Junior High	128	341
Dinsmore Elementary	105	443
DuPont, Alfred I. Junior High	165	255
DuPont Exceptional Child Center	165	255
Englewood Elementary	161	237
Englewood Senior High	161	237
Fishweir Elementary	22	99
Ford, John E. Career Center	16	37
Forest Hills Elementary	113	420
Forrest, Nathan Bedford Senior High	135	347
Ft. Caroline Elementary	147	213
Ft. Caroline Junior High	147	213
Garden City Elementary	103	436
Gilbert, Matthew Junior High	4	43
Gorrie, John Junior High	20	89
Grand Park Elementary	28	22
Greenfield Elementary	160	251
Gregory Drive Elementary	127	345
Harbor View Elementary	109	429
Hendricks Avenue Elementary	7	113
Highlands Elementary	104	424
Hogan-Spring Glen Elementary	159	250
Holiday Hill Elementary	158	234
Hull, S.A. Elementary	107	430
Hyde Grove Elementary	126	338
Hyde Park Elementary	122	314
Jackson, Andrew Senior High	13	8

	CT	RA
Jackson, Stonewall Elementary	125	328
Jacksonville Heights Elementary	135	347
Jefferson, Thomas Elementary	119	437
Johnson, James Weldon	29	25
Jones, Mamie Angas Elementary	137	439
Jones, Mamie Elementary Annex	137	439
Justina Road Elementary	149	214
Kings Trail Elementary	166	254
Kirby-Smith Junior High	12	33
Kite, Herry F. Elementary	110	433
Lackawanna Elementary	26	78
Lake Forest Elementary	111	409
Lake Lucina Elementary	149	228
Lake Shore Junior High	124	305
Landon Junior High	7	109
Lee, Robert E. Senior High	21	91
Livingston, Smart Pope Elementary	28	49
Lone Star Elementary	146	258
Long Branch Elementary	2	18
Loretto Elementary	168	282
Love Grove Elementary	157	221
Love, John Elementary	3	36
Merrill Road Elementary	149	241
Moncrief Elementary	115	408
Morgan, Annie R. Elementary	27	45
Norse Avenue Elementary	135	333
Normandy Elementary	120	323
Normandy Village Elementary	127	344
North Shore Elementary	1	7
Northwestern Junior High	115	406
Norwood Elementary	14	5
Oak Hill Elementary	128	341
Oceanway Elementary	102	505
Oceanway 7th Grade Center	102	505
Ortega Elementary	24	102
Palm Avenue Exceptional Child Center	118	413
Parker, Terry Senior High	154	257
Parkwood Heights Elementary	150	257
Paxon Junior High	118	401
Paxon Senior High	118	401
Payne, Rufus E. Elementary	107	418
Pickett Elementary	106	415
Pinedale Elementary	121	301
Pine Estates Elementary	103	436
Pine Forest Elementary	163	224
Raines, William Senior High	114	417
Ramona Elementary	121	311
Reynolds, Lane Elementary	118	412
Ribault Junior High	113	420
Ribault Senior High	113	420
Rutherford, Mattie Elementary	11	40

	CT	RA
Sandalwood Junior-Senior High	143	276
San Jose Elementary	164	224
San Mateo Elementary	102	502
Scott, Corine Elementary	12	34
Sheffield, Louis Elementary	101	506
Sherwood Forest Elementary	108	432
Southside Estates Elementary	145	262
Southside Junior High	160	251
Spring Park Elementary	6	111
Stanton Senior High	15	23
Stillwell, Joseph Junior High	120	335
Stockton, John Elementary	130	306
Stuart, Jeb Junior High	134	317
Technical High	26	80
Timucuan Elementary	134	332
Tolbert, Susie Elementary	28	25
Upson, Ruth N. Elementary	25	90
Venetia Elementary	131	308
Wesconnett Elementary	134	331
West Jacksonville Elementary	27	47
West Riverside Elementary	21	98
White, Edward Senior High	126	324
Whitehouse Elementary	137	439
Windy Hill Elementary	144	270
Windy Hill Annex	144	278
Wolfson, Samuel Senior High	166	254
Woodland Acres Elementary	155	247
Woodson, Carter G. Elementary	116	405

Public Schools - 1977-78.

Geographic Location by Census Tracts



I-4

SEE INSET MAP

ATLANTIC OCEAN

BOUNDARY SYMBOLS

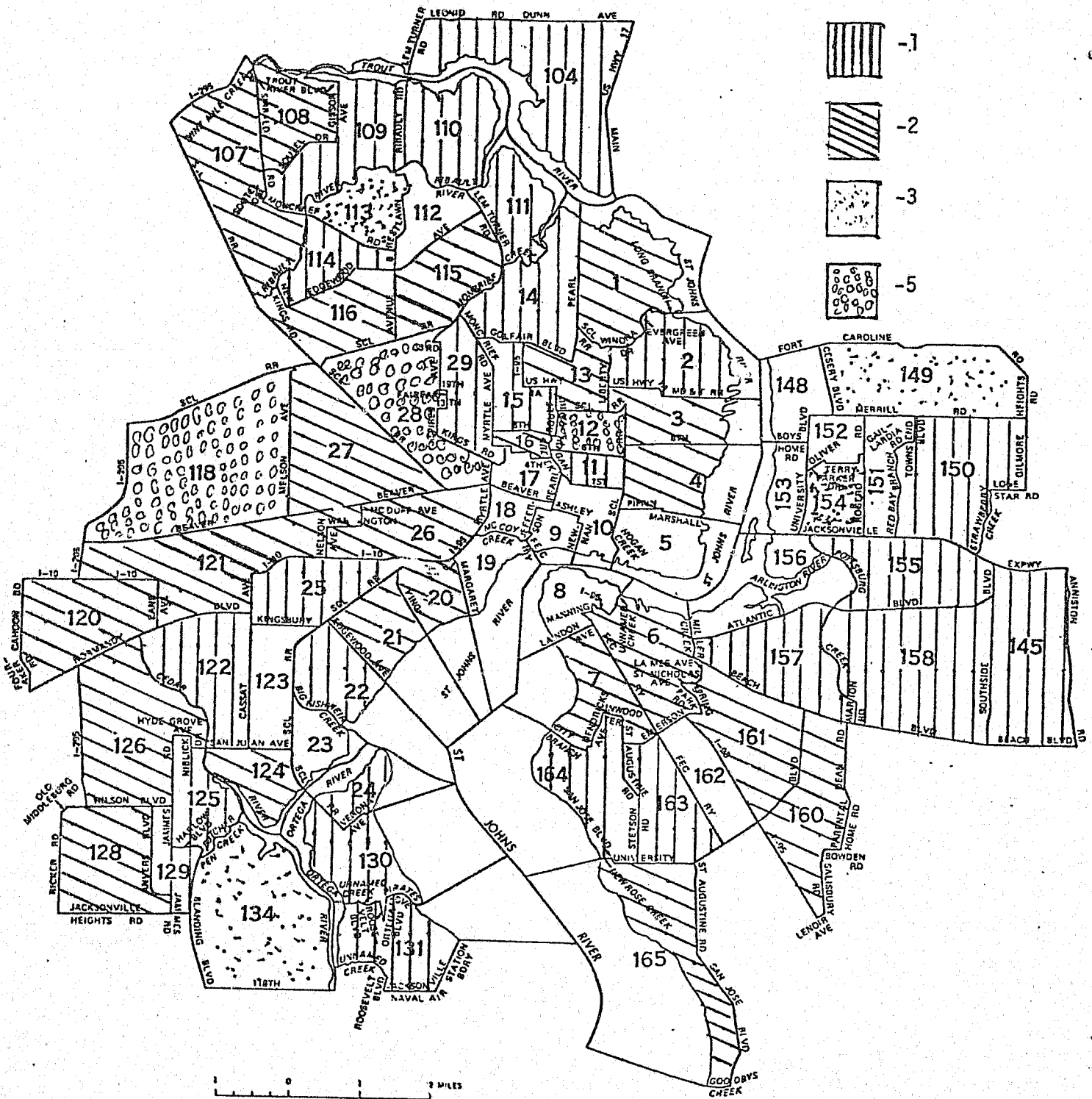
Census Tract Boundaries:

County _____
Other Tracts _____

0 1 2 4 MILES

DUVAL
ST. JOHN

Public Schools - 1977-78
Geographic Location by Census Tracts

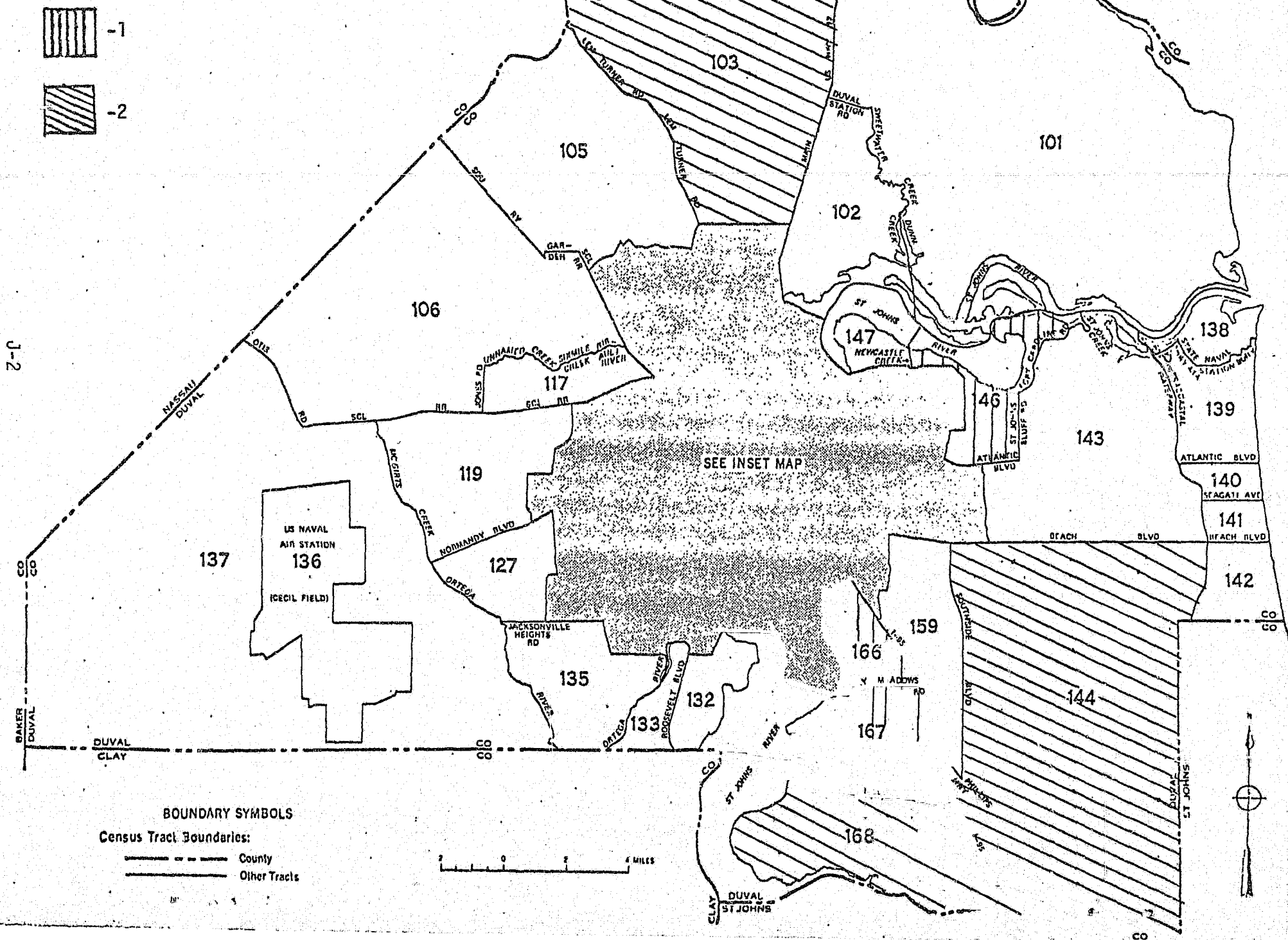


INSET MAP - JACKSONVILLE (PART)

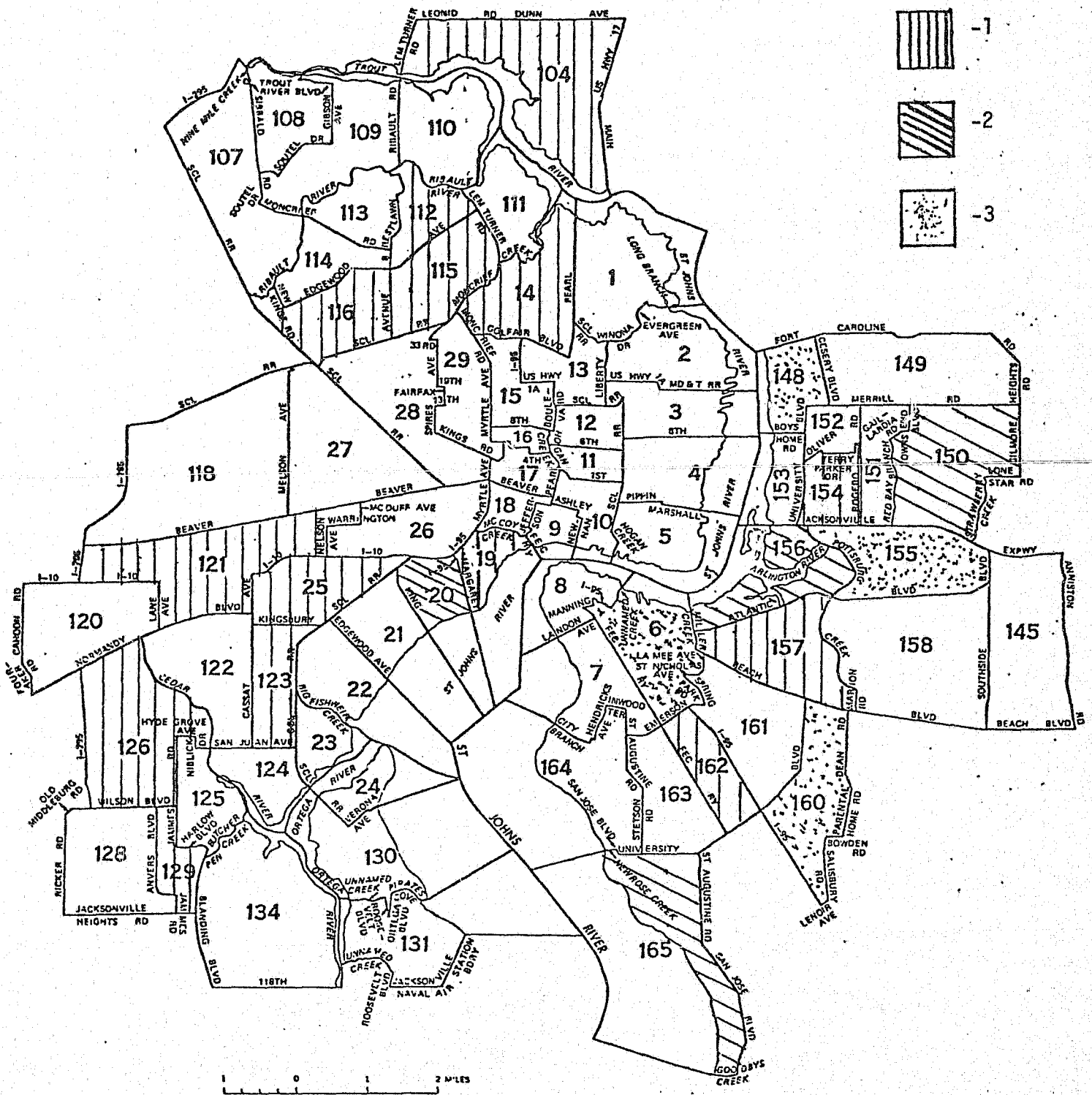
Geographically Designated by Census Tract (CT) & Police Reporting Area (RA)

	CT	RA
Almadale Christian Day School, 145 Clark Road	104	424
Arlington Country Day School, 5725 Fort Caroline Road	148	214
Arlington Christian Academy, 5629 Merrill Road	148	214
Arlington Kindergarten & Private School, 1210 Marcheck	154	219
Assumption School, 2431 Atlantic Boulevard	6	106
Bartram School, 2264 Bartram Road	157	221
Bishop Kenny High School, 1055 Kingman Avenue	6	106
Bolles School, 7400 San Jose Boulevard	165	266
Broach School, 4625 Lenox Avenue	25	84
Burnham School, 1320 Palmdale	112	419
Calhoun Center School, 5417 Lenox Avenue	121	311
Cedar Hills Baptist Christian School, 4200 James Road	129	329
Chappell School, 6211 Terry Road	160	251
Christ The King Catholic School, 6822 Larkin Road	155	233
Christian Heritage Academy, 3930 University Boulevard South	160	236
Cooper's Academy, 2030 Benedict Road	115	407
Ephesus Junior Academy, 2760 West Edgewood Avenue	116	405
Episcopal High School of Jacksonville, Inc. 4455 Atlantic Blvd.	156	207
Grace Christian Academy, 6118 Bowden Road	160	252
Granny's House In The Forest, 405 Arlington Place	155	249
Greater Jacksonville Christian School, Inc., 5223 Wesconnet Boulevard	134	317
Hendricks Memorial Methodist Day School, 4000 Spring Park Rd.	162	223
Holy Bible Baptist Christian Academy, 2030 Dunn Avenue	103	436
Holy Cross Lutheran School, 6620 Arlington Expressway	155	233
Holy Rosary School, 4920 Brentwood Avenue	14	6
Jacksonville Country Day School, 8161 Southside Boulevard	144	278
Jacksonville Episcopal High School, 4455 Atlantic Boulevard	156	207
Jacksonville Junior Academy, 11000 Old St. Augustine Road	168	281
John Carroll Montessori School, 3061 Phillips Highway	6	111
Kiddie World Inc., 8142 Lone Star Road	150	259
Mandarin Farm School and Learning Center, 3560 Marbon Road, Mandarin	168	281
North Jacksonville Academy, 2100 Dunn Avenue	103	436
Our Savior Lutheran Christian Day School, 2140 St. Johns Bluff Road South	144	270
Regency Christian Academy, 1211 Lee Road	146	260
Resurrection Catholic Church, 3406 Justina Road	148	214
Riverside Baptist Day School, 2650 Park Street	20	89
Riverside Presbyterian Day School, 830 Oak Street	19	88
Sacred Heart Catholic Church, 5810 Blanding Boulevard	134	331
St. Andrew's Episcopal Day School, 7801 Lone Star Road	150	245
St. Joseph's Catholic School, 4118 Loretto Road	167	274
St. Mark's Episcopal Day School, 4050 Ortega Boulevard	134	318
St. Matthew's School, 1767 Blanding Boulevard	123	304
St. Paul's Catholic Church, 2618 Forbes Street	20	89
San Jose Catholic Grade School, 3619 Toledo Road	166	254
San Jose Episcopal Day School, 7423 San Jose Boulevard	165	255
San Juan Private School, 1976 Coulee Avenue	126	338

Private Schools (Elementary & Secondary) 1977-78
Geographic Location by Census Tracts



Private Schools - 1977-78
Geographic Location by Census Tracts



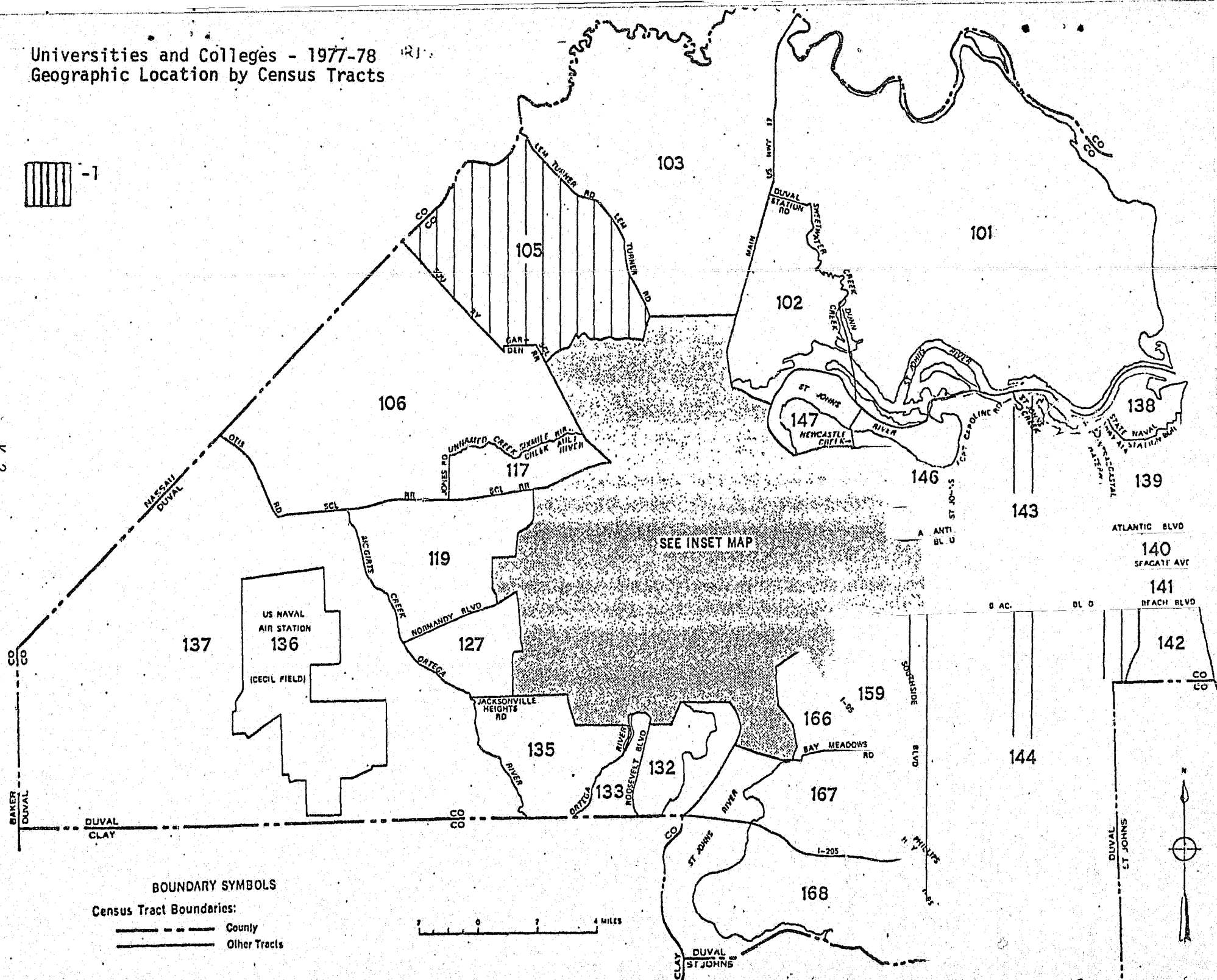
INSET MAP - JACKSONVILLE (PART)

Universities and Colleges

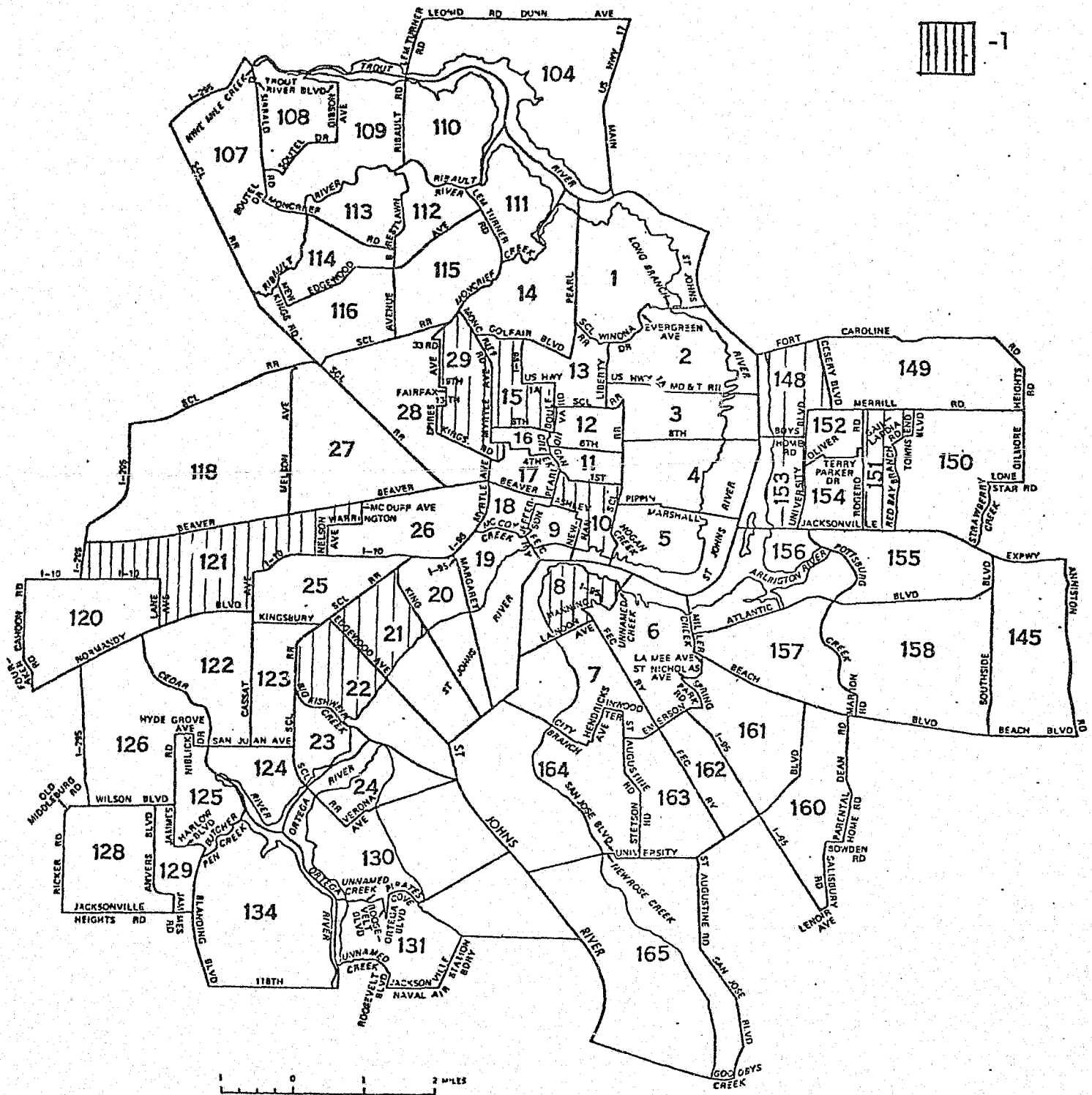
Geographically Designated by Census Tract (CT) & Police Reporting Area (RA)

	CT	RA
Edward Waters College, 1658 Kings Road	29	24
Florida A & M University Office for Continuing Education, 1701 Davis Street	15	26
Florida Junior College at Jacksonville:		
Downtown Campus, 101 West State Street	10	53
Kent Campus, 1246 Cumberland Road	22	95
North Campus, 4501 Capper Road	105	442
South Campus, 11901 Beach Boulevard	143	276
Jacksonville University, University Boulevard North	148	202
Jones College, Arlington Expressway	153	205
Luther Rice Seminary, 1050 Hendricks Avenue	8	106
Novi Jax, 2971 Waller Street	121	301
Toledo Bible College, 1057 Arlington Road	151	244
Trinity Baptist College, 426 S. McDuff Avenue	21	98
University of North Florida, St. John's Bluff Road South	144	277

7



Universities and Colleges - 1977-78
Geographic Location by Census Tracts



INSET MAP - JACKSONVILLE (PART)

END